Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business. Free distribution is limited to copies "necessary in the transaction of public business required by law." Subscription price $1 per year (foreign rate $2) payable in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. DECEMBER 16, 1922. VOL. 2, No. 25

COTTON CROP ESTIMATED TO BE 9,964,000 BALES

Season's Production about One-Fourth Larger than Last Year—Weather Favored Early Picking.

The total production of cotton in the United States for the season of 1922–23 will amount to 4,767,262,000 lbs., not including linters, or 9,964,000 bales of 500 pounds each, gross weight Each bale is estimated to contain 478.4 lbs. of lint and 21.6 lbs. of bagging and ties. This is the final 1922 estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for this year's crop and is for Dec. 1.

The total production in 1921 was 7,953,641 bales of 500 lbs. each gross weight; in 1920, 13,439,603 bales; in 1919, 11,420,763 bales; in 1918, 12,040,532 bales; in 1917, 11,302,375 bales; in 1916, 11,449,930 bales; and in 1915, 11,191,820 bales.

LINTERS NOT INCLUDED.

Cotton reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture do not include linters, which are a product obtained at oil mills from the seed. The average annual production of linters for the five years, 1916–1920 was about 7.4% as much as the lint production.

(Concluded on page 523, column 3.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

Page.

Crop Reports 513
Final estimate of the 1922 cotton crop.

Live Stock and Meats 514
Prices fluctuated sharply. Most classes scored gains. Fresh meat trade improved. Receipts at public stockyards for November.

Dairy and Poultry 519
Butter markets strengthened. Cheese prices firm despite dull trading.

Fruits and Vegetables 520
Cabbage prices reached new high levels of year. Carlot shipments for November.

Hay and Feed 522
Hay prices showed slight upward trend. Feed markets easier.

Grain 524
Both cash and future grain prices scored good gains.

Cotton 525
Prices fluctuated, early losses having been practically regained.

Weather 526
Very low temperatures and heavy snows in Northwest. Truck in South benefited.

ENGLAND LEADING MARKET FOR AUSTRALASIAN MEATS

Argentina and Uruguay Offer Competition to New Zealand and Australia for United Kingdom's Trade.

The exports of meat from Australasia to the United Kingdom during the 1921–22 season ending June 30 comprised 4,395,155 carcasses of mutton, 6,390,797 carcasses of lamb, and 981,842 quarters of beef.

New Zealand supplied most of the lamb and mutton, having furnished 3,524,332 carcasses of mutton and 5,077,839 carcasses of lamb, while Australia supplied 870,823 carcasses of mutton and 1,312,958 carcasses of lamb. Australia led in beef exports, having shipped 669,755 quarters to the United Kingdom, while New Zealand shipped 312,087.

TWO CHIEF COMPETITORS.

The chief competitors of New Zealand and Australia in the meat trade of the United Kingdom are Argentina and Uruguay, of which Argentina is the most important. The distance from Buenos Aires to Liverpool is about 6,500 miles, while the distance from Melbourne and Sydney to Liverpool via the Suez Canal is over 10,000 miles. Argentina, therefore, has a great advantage as far as shipping is concerned.

The exports from Argentina and Uruguay to the United Kingdom during the 1921–22 season ending June 30 included 2,522,160 carcasses of mutton, 1,747,313 carcasses of lamb, and 4,249,694 quarters of beef. The United States is not an important factor in the lamb and mutton or frozen beef trade of the United Kingdom.

Several plans have been resorted to in Australasia to meet the competition of Argentina. Marketing on the pooling principle has been tried with more or less success and Government subsidies have even been granted to steamship lines in order to lower the cost of transportation to British markets.

The latest plan to be proposed is a meat export bounty. Legislation has already passed both houses of the Commonwealth Government granting to Australian meat exporters a bounty from the Government for every pound of meat exported before Mar. 31, 1923.

(Concluded on page 519, column 3.)

ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP OF 1922, BY STATES, WITH COMPARISONS.

State.	Production. Bales of 500 pounds, gross weight. 5-year average 1916–1920. (census.)	1921 (census.)	1922.	Lint, 1922.	Price per pound Dec. 1. 1921.	1922.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Virginia	22,930	16,368	25,000	11,932,000	16.4	23.0
North Carolina	785,081	776,222	852,000	406,489,000	16.4	24.5
South Carolina	1,357,568	754,560	530,000	253,128,000	16.0	24.3
Georgia	1,780,383	787,084	725,000	346,622,000	16.6	23.9
Florida	28,552	10,905	25,000	12,065,000	18.0	23.0
Alabama	645,570	580,222	835,000	399,046,000	16.0	24.0
Mississippi	959,919	813,014	1,010,000	483,184,000	16.6	24.1
Louisiana	470,994	278,858	357,000	170,682,000	15.0	24.0
Texas	3,398,378	2,198,158	3,290,000	1,576,239,000	16.1	23.5
Arkansas	1,038,809	796,936	1,040,000	497,744,000	16.1	23.6
Tennessee	317,555	301,950	400,000	191,400,000	16.0	24.5
Missouri	65,716	69,931	149,000	71,326,000	15.0	21.5
Oklahoma	942,384	481,286	635,000	303,911,000	15.4	23.0
California	60,017	[1] 84,109	[2] 85,000	[2] 40,562,000	17.0	22.0
Arizona	49,662	45,323	42,000	20,097,000	27.0	30.0
All other	7,123	8,715	15,000	7,172,000	20.0	25.0
United States	11,930,641	7,953,641	[2] 9,964,000	4,767,262,000	16.2	23.8

[1] Includes about 8,000 bales of the 50,000 bales grown in Lower California, Mexico.
[2] About 51,000 bales grown in Lower California, Mexico, included in California figures, but excluded from United States total.

Live Stock and Meats

SHARP PRICE FLUCTUATIONS MARKED LIVE STOCK TRADE

Canner Cows Down to Lowest Levels of Many Years—Cattle and Hog Receipts Very Heavy.

The live stock trade during the week ending Dec. 9 was marked by early price declines on practically all killing classes followed by improvement and in some instances by pronounced price betterment.

Canner cow prices slumped sharply at practically all markets, but especially at Chicago and Kansas City. At the latter market these prices reached the lowest levels in years, while at Chicago declines amounted to 25¢–40¢. The fewest western grass cattle of the season arrived at the markets during the week.

Material price upturns in feeders occurred and a pronounced shortage of highly finished beef steers and yearlings was noticeable, although at Chicago highly finished show cattle were somewhat numerous. At this market beef steers advanced unevenly 25¢–75¢, kinds selling under $10 reflecting the greatest upturn and consequently the most unevenness.

STEERS TOPPED AT $13.65.

Comparatively few beef steers and yearlings exceeded $11.50, although those that had been fed with show cattle reached $13.25 and throw out show yearlings and matured steers topped at $13.65. The scant receipts of long-fed cattle at the various markets indicate that the season's crop of this kind has been almost completely marketed.

Butcher hogs, recovering from a slump early in the week at Chicago when receipts were the heaviest since February, sold upward to $8.45 and made daily advances above the $8 mark. Daily average prices at that market were around $1.25 higher than during the corresponding week last year. Liberal buying by shippers and moderate exports indicated a continuation of broad demand for dressed pork.

Supplies of range lambs dwindled, thereby developing a scarcity of feedlot material which coupled with active demand by finishers resulted in price upturns. At Chicago sheep and lambs gained unevenly 35¢–75¢ with Kansas City showing similar advances. Fat lambs sold upward to $15.50 at Chicago closing steady with a week earlier and with the season's highest levels. Fat sheep advanced about 25¢ while light weights remained fully steady.

Receipts at 10 markets for the week were approximately 240,000 cattle, 798,000 hogs, and 221,000 sheep, compared with 214,822 cattle, 644,634 hogs, and 187,256 sheep a week earlier, and 182,889 cattle, 551,486 hogs, and 224,449 sheep the corresponding week a year earlier.

Cattle.—Cattle receipts were greater than those of last week by approximately 25,000 head, with steers fed from 60 to 100 days most numerous and supplies of western cattle the lightest of the season. Demand for stockers and feeders exceeded that for other classes, and the close sorting of lower grade beef steers in the quest for finishing animals proved to be a substantial price prop for this sort of steers.

Most native beef steers at Chicago sold at $8.50–$10.50, whereas at Kansas City and Omaha they were most numerous at $7.25–$9. Many short-fed, fat steers and yearlings at St. Louis went for slaughter at $7–$8.50. A meager supply of poorly bred steers sold below $7 at Chicago and a few lots carrying considerable weight went into killing channels there around that price. Native beef steers selling early in the week at $7.25–$9.50 made the greatest gains, while the smallest upturn was on offerings eligible to $10 and above. There were only a few loads of matured steers and yearlings eligible to $12–$13 with the exception of show cattle and steers fed with them. The bulk of western grassers at Chicago turned at $6.50–$7.25 although a few loads of strong-weight Montanas made $8.25 and above.

HEIFERS SCORED BIGGEST GAIN.

The better grades of beef cows and heifers advanced unevenly 25¢–75¢ at Chicago, desirable light heifers showing the most advance. The bulk of butcher she stock, however, turned at $3.75–$6.50, most fat cows going at $3.50–$5. The killing quality of fat she stock was but plain. A few heavy, corn-fed, kosher heifers sold upward to $8.50, the best yearling offerings selling in line with yearling steers of comparable finish. Liberal marketings of canner cows coupled with declines in hide prices led to the slumps in these classes. At Chicago the bulk of canners at the low point turned at $2.50–$2.65. Declines were most pronounced at Kansas City where receipts of these classes were heaviest, 100 loads arriving on one market session. The low point here was $1.85–$1.95 with plainer animals going at $1.50–$1.75.

At Chicago bulls closed weak to 15¢ lower. Although heavy bologna bulls reached upward to $4.50 during the week, $4.35 was the high mark at the close when best sausage kinds turned at $4–$4.25. Most beef bulls turned at $4.75–$5.50.

VEAL CALVES ADVANCED.

Under active competition by all interests, especially shippers, veal calves advanced 50¢–75¢ at Chicago. Shippers paid upward to $11.50 and above for hand-picked 160 lb.–180 lb. calves, with packers paying upward to $10.50 at the same time. At the close, however, packers bought the bulk of veal calves at $9–$9.75.

Stocker and feeder steers at Chicago advanced largely 25¢, the comparative scarcity and liberal buying by finishers also

(Concluded on page 518, column 1.)

TRADING IN FRESH MEATS ON MORE NEARLY NORMAL BASIS

Unsettled Conditions Give Way to Steadier Demand—All Meats Except Pork Slightly Higher

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Demand for fresh meats assumed more nearly normal proportions during the week ending Dec. 8, following the unsettled conditions incident to the Thanksgiving trade. Prices were generally slightly higher except for fresh pork, which was weak to unevenly lower. At Philadelphia, however, some weights of pork loins were slightly higher.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at eastern markets were normal with a seasonal increase in the proportion of cows. Medium and good grades made up the bulk of steer supplies. At New York a few lots of prime grade from show animals sold at $21. Forequarter cuts were in better demand than hindquarters and ribs and sold on a steady to firm market.

COW BEEF GENERALLY HIGHER.

The demand for cows was slow at Boston and fairly good elsewhere with prices generally 50¢–$1 higher. At New York a few heifers sold at prices well in line with good steers. At Chicago the general quality of both steers and cows was better than during recent weeks. Choice steers were scarce but were ample for the light demand, and prices were about steady.

Although receipts of bulls were extremely light both at eastern markets and at Chicago, advances were small because of a lack of demand. Liberal supplies of kosher beef caused a break of $2–$3 at Boston and $3–$4 at New York, while other markets were about steady.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were fairly liberal at New York, and moderate at other eastern markets. Quality was generally good with comparatively few heavy sides. A limited number of prime veal carcasses sold at $22–$23 at New York, or $2–$3 higher than the top quotations on choice. The undertone was firm with good and choice grades around $1 higher for the week. Boston was an exception because there was no good or choice veal offered there.

Lamb.—The demand for light weight lamb of good quality exceeded the supply.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1922.
[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	233	$8.01	222	$8.05	241	$8.00	236	$8.11	240	$8.21	244	$8.21	234	$8.07	231	$8.15	224	$6.80
E. St. Louis	196	8.23	198	8.12	209	8.14	193	8.33	203	8.32	188	8.42	200	8.22	193	8.30	205	7.07
Kansas City	211	7.83	214	7.80	213	7.91	212	8.03	207	8.09	206	8.13	212	7.89	208	8.05	223	6.59
Omaha	235	7.70	241	7.60	226	7.81	234	7.83	246	7.98	239	7.92	237	7.75	245	7.82	231	6.32
S. St. Joseph	225	7.73	220	7.70	234	7.66	243	7.90	225	8.10	223	8.15	225	7.87	225	8.02	....	.....
S. St. Paul	209	7.72	206	7.79	214	7.87	215	7.87	211	7.89	213	7.89	211	7.85	208	7.91	213	6.54

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	86,554	33,567	52,987	217,504	54,336	163,168	86,240	33,500	52,740
Denver [1]	12,566	9,860	2,667	11,165	1,434	10,051	40,989	42,070	4,024
East St. Louis	34,827	20,082	13,601	95,937	36,718	52,324	9,377	611	7,656
Fort Worth	33,782	9,911	18,045	12,330	828	10,555	1,873	803	1,169
Indianapolis [1]	11,469	5,874	5,493	81,473	30,078	51,069	1,345	843	661
Kansas City	67,898	34,885	34,207	79,101	13,720	62,961	22,860	6,035	17,387
Oklahoma City	9,305	3,421	6,141	8,416	472	8,113	57	.....	60
Omaha	33,324	12,130	20,413	63,973	4,637	59,180	34,296	4,006	29,466
St. Joseph [1]	15,742	4,320	9,583	65,991	5,539	56,456	15,567	2,322	12,447
St. Paul [1]	30,714	11,466	19,525	99,274	21,242	78,415	12,034	2,901	10,138
Sioux City	14,151	6,495	7,010	39,975	10,992	25,523	5,245	474	4,516
Wichita [1]	12,037	8,854	2,308	15,532	795	14,181	500	.....	454
Total	362,429	160,865	191,980	790,671	180,789	591,996	230,383	93,618	140,718
Previous week	325,007	164,186	167,672	603,336	164,470	451,013	232,376	111,590	107,822

[1] Week ending Friday, Dec. 8, 1922.

At eastern markets receipts were moderate but consisted largely of heavy-weight kinds, which sold slowly. At Chicago supplies were moderate. Prices were steady to $1 lower at Boston unchanged at Chicago, and steady to $1 higher elsewhere.

Mutton.—The usual difficulty was experienced in moving stocks of heavy-weight mutton, while the limited number of light-weight kinds sold well at firm to slightly higher prices. Receipts were only moderate, and prices were generally steady.

Pork.—Except at Philadelphia supplies of fresh pork were liberal. At that market a good demand was reflected in firm to $1 higher prices. Under liberal offerings at New York and Chicago prices were weak to $1 lower. At Boston trade was stagnant. Prices declined $3-$4 on loins and dealers sent a number of cars to the freezer rather than sell at the decline. Other fresh cuts were weak to $1 lower at all markets.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, December 8, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	11,715	.....	18,649
Denver	5,372	971	37,118
East St. Louis	7,193	370	214
Fort Worth	5,231	587	491
Indianapolis	1,038	157	7
Kansas City	26,768	3,519	3,781
Oklahoma City	2,912	137	.....
Omaha	9,461	.....	1,519
St. Joseph	3,248	66	2,322
St. Paul	7,711	13,857	2,439
Sioux City	4,688	102	258
Wichita	6,892	143	.....
Total	92,229	19,909	66,798
Previous week	102,738	18,891	90,772
Same week last year	51,807	6,598	41,510
State destination:			
Arkansas	61	.....	.....
California	52	474	.....
Colorado	2,657	199	30,303
Delaware	.....	162	.....
Illinois	11,084	1,142	1,226
Indiana	5,061	824	823
Iowa	15,709	2,758	258
Kansas	17,258	512	1,977
Kentucky	993	.....	.....
Maryland	220	985	.....
Michigan	1,731	572	15,075
Minnesota	948	753	1,265
Missouri	10,698	1,057	1,538
Nebraska	9,473	271	9,479
New Jersey	83	4,871	.....
New York	518	4,605	1,389
North Dakota	.....	.....	110
Ohio	4,036	.....	468
Oklahoma	2,667	288	.....
Pennsylvania	2,184	.....	915
South Carolina	26	.....	.....
South Dakota	444	.....	.....
Tennessee	34	.....	.....
Texas	4,433	436	491
Virginia	528	.....	.....
West Virginia	253	.....	.....
Wisconsin	912	.....	1,481
Wyoming	166	.....	.....
Total	92,229	19,909	66,798

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Dec. 8.	Dec. 1.	Nov. 10.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$19.00-20.50	$19.50-21.00	$20.00-23.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	21.00-22.50	21.00-23.00	21.00-24.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	14.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	14.50-17.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	24.00-26.00	25.00-26.50	27.00-29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	29.00-33.50	31.00-34.00	32.00-34.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	17.00-18.25	17.00-18.25	17.00-18.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.00-14.75	13.50-14.50	13.00-13.75
Pure lard, tierces	13.00-14.75	13.75-14.50	13.00-13.75
Compound lard, tierces	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.50-12.50

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$12.00-13.50	$11.25-13.00	$11.25-13.25	$10.75-12.75	$11.25-13.00	.....
Good	10.15-12.00	9.50-11.25	9.50-11.25	8.75-10.75	9.35-11.25	.....
Medium	7.50-10.15	7.00- 9.50	7.25- 9.50	6.75- 8.75	6.75- 9.35	$7.00- 8.75
Common	5.75- 7.50	5.50- 7.00	5-35- 7.25	5.25- 6.75	5.25- 6.75	5.25- 7.00
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.85-13.50	11.25-13.00	11.10-13.00	10.50-12.75	11.15-12.75	.....
Good	10.00-11.85	9.50-11.25	9.10-11.10	8.75-10.50	9.15-11.15	.....
Medium	7.40-10.00	7.00- 9.50	7.00- 9.10	6.50- 8.75	6.25- 9.15	7.00- 8.75
Common	5.50- 7.40	5.50- 7.00	4.90- 7.00	4.75- 6.50	5.00- 6.25	5.00- 7.00
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.50-11.00	4.00-10.25	4.00- 8.35	4.00- 9.00	4.15- 9.00	3.75- 8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.25- 8.25	3.75- 6.50	3.50- 6.10	3.75- 6.25	3.65- 6.90	3.00- 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.40- 6.50	3.75- 6.50	3.25- 5.25	2.75- 5.75	3.25- 5.75	3.25- 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.40- 3.25	2.25- 3.50	2.00- 3.50	2.25- 3.50	2.20-3.65	2.25- 3.00
Canner steers	3.00- 3.75	2.50- 3.50	2.50- 3.50	2.50- 4.00	.....	2.50- 3.50
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	8.50-10.00	6.50- 9.25	6.00- 9.00	6.50- 9.50	6.50- 9.50	4.50- 8.25
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.00- 7.50	3.50- 7.75	3.75- 6.75	4.00- 6.75	4.25- 7.75	3.50- 6.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.35- 8.00	5.50- 7.50	4.90- 7.75	5.25- 7.60	4.85- 7.75	4.50- 7.00
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.35- 8.00	5.00- 7.50	4.90- 7.75	5.00- 7.60	4.65- 7.75	4.25- 7.00
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.50- 8.00	3.50- 7.25	4.00- 7.75	4.50- 7.75	3.75- 7.60	3.50- 6.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00- 5.25	2.75- 5.00	2.50- 5.25	3.00- 5.25	3.00- 5.00	2.75- 4.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	6.00- 7.50	6.25- 7.75	6.25- 7.50	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00- 6.00	3.50- 6.00	4.25- 7.50	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.45	8.45	8.25	8.20	8.30	8.10
Bulk of sales	8.00- 8.30	8.30- 8.40	8.00- 8.20	7.80- 8.15	8.00- 8.30	7.75- 8.00
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.15- 8.30	8.00- 8.40	7.95- 8.25	7.85- 8.20	8.00- 8.25	7.75 -8.00
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.20- 8.30	8.20- 8.45	8.05- 8.25	7.90- 8.20	8.10- 8.30	7.85- 8.00
Light wt. (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	8.25- 8.40	8.20- 8.45	7.90- 8.25	7.75- 8.15	8.00- 8.25	7.90- 8.00
Lt. lts. (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	8.20- 8.35	8.15- 8.45	7.85- 8.10	.....	.....	7.90- 8.10
Packing sows (250 lbs.), smooth	7.60- 8.00	7.25- 7.60	7.40- 7.65	7.25- 7.50	7.40- 7.65	7.25- 7.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.30- 7.65	7.00- 7.25	7.20- 7.40	7.00- 7.25	7.25- 7.40	7.00- 7.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.10- 8.35	7.75- 8.35	.....	.....	.....	8.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50- 8.25	6.75- 7.65	7.00- 8.00	.....	8.00
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13-25-15.50	13.00-15.15	13.50-15.15	13.50-15.00	13.25-15.25	13.00-14.75
Culls and common	9.25-13.00	9.50-13.00	9.25-13.25	9.25-13.50	9.50-13.00	9.00-12.25
Feeding lambs	12.50-14.75	.....	12.50-14.00	12.25-14.25	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.50-13.25	9.00-13.00	9.25-12.50	9.50-12.25	9.25-12.50	8.50-12.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.25- 9.75	6.75- 9.00	6.25- 8.75	6.50- 9.00	6.50- 8.75	6.00- 9.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	4.75- 7.75	4.00- 7.00	5.25- 7.50	4.50- 7.50	5.50- 7.75	4.50- 6.75
Culls and common	2.50- 5.00	1.50- 4.50	1.50- 5.00	2.00- 4.25	2.00- 5.50	2.00- 4.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.	Nov. 14.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.	Nov. 14.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00-18.50	$17.50-18.00	$17.50-18.50	$18.00-20.00	$18.00-19.00	$18.50-19.50
Good	16.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	15.00-18.00
Medium	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	13.00-14.50	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-13.00
Common	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-11.00	8.00- 9.00
Cows—						
Good	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-11.50	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00
Medium	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	10.00-10.50	9.00-10.00	8.00- 9.00
Common	7.00- 8.00	6.00- 7.50	7.00- 7.50	9.00-10.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00- 9.00
Common	6.00- 6.25	5.75- 6.00	5.75- 6.25	6.50- 7.00	6.50- 7.50	6.00- 7.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	15.00-17.00
Good	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-14.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-12.00
Common	8.00-11.00	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	15.50-16.00	16.00-16.50	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	21.00-22.00
10-12 lbs. average	15.00-15.50	15.00-16.00	17.00-17.50	16.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	20.00-21.00
12-14 lbs. average	14.00-14.50	14.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	19.00-21.00
14-16 lbs. average	13.50-14.00	13.50-14.50	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00
16 lbs. and over	13.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	15.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	12.00-12.50	12.00-12.50	12.50-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00
6-8 lbs. average	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00
Butts—						
Boston style	13.50-14.50	14.00-14.50	15.50-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	19.00-20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00
Good	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	25.00-27.00
Medium	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-24.00
Common	18.00-21.00	17.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	.....	18.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-15.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-13.00
Common	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	7.00-10.00	8.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR NOVEMBER.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Albany, N. Y.	2,201	2,549	120	64	33	24	2,081	2,485	1,015	1,129	27	12				
Amarillo, Tex.	11,721	18,156		128	4,626	6,271	11,721	18,028	(1)	128		128			70	590
Atlanta, Ga.	1,432	2,901	843	1,917	236	295	589	984	(1)	353	(1)	353			369	1,692
Augusta, Ga.	786	1,077	728	1,013	154	122	154	122	263	370	264	369				23
Baltimore, Md.	17,781	17,035	10,101	11,315	400	299	7,680	5,720	5,123	5,153	3,060	3,475			206	229
Birmingham, Ala.	2,392	858	2,338	858			30		196	17	186	17				
Boston, Mass.	7,765	7,559	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,758	2,518	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y.	47,550	55,174	12,111	18,718	1,600	1,765	35,814	37,006	21,312	23,830	4,776	8,924			1,001	739
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,682	1,809	1,342	1,379	340	430	340	430	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	750	3,090					750	3,090	(1)	(1)	(1)				100	
Chicago, Ill.	320,632	391,019	203,041	243,196	51,337	70,518	117,591	147,823	54,280	56,998	49,772	50,792			2,186	1,686
Cincinnati, Ohio	38,749	37,230	22,085	17,263	1,961	3,032	16,664	19,967	10,132	9,589	6,140	4,483			192	535
Cleveland, Ohio	20,349	22,426	18,817	20,766	624	589	1,532	1,660	8,934	10,080	8,343	9,604			20	89
Columbia, S. C.	649	824	649	824					31	174	31	174				
Columbus, Ohio	256	296	55	68			240	221	242	223	41	44				
Dallas, Tex.	502	570	502	570					70	97	70	97				
Dayton, Ohio	2,715	2,763	2,526	2,454			189	309	625	656	548	620				
Denver, Colo.	84,754	90,541	9,709	11,686	60,087	64,114	73,642	90,976	8,251	12,097	1,292	833	7,063	10,686	792	944
Detroit, Mich.	18,304	23,589	14,045	17,597	2,310	1,835	4,259	5,992	8,520	11,569	6,815	9,131	61	88	68	29
Dublin, Ga.																
East St. Louis, Ill.	125,189	153,733	44,679	43,450	35,221	54,998	80,510	110,283	40,252	48,785	13,517	18,873	9,522	14,708	6,333	12,661
El Paso, Tex.	19,114	21,966	2,123	1,313	9,650	10,657	15,979	19,529	1,497	1,510	60	126	1,635	1,384	673	313
Emeryville, Calif.	2,739	2,736	2,739	2,736					254	422	254	422				
Evansville, Ind.	3,809	3,860	2,273	1,828	123	619	1,536	2,129	810	1,292	487	557	7	152	4	
Fort Worth, Tex.	110,562	129,346	59,612	80,520	22,341	30,491	50,440	49,748	49,763	46,052	33,610	44,166	5,065	(1)	1,750	5,773
Fostoria, Ohio	1,084	1,768	80	80	632	1,382	1,094	1,791	403	433	35	25				
Indianapolis, Ind.	34,822	39,373	18,021	18,269	7,597	5,778	16,801	21,468	12,836	15,927	4,199	3,364			28	228
Jacksonville, Fla.	185	617	72	144			80	332	13	85		30				2
Jersey City, N. J.	59,733	62,476	59,733	62,476					28,244	32,120	28,244	32,120			225	58
Kansas City, Mo.	233,703	351,334	107,263	154,818	100,197	180,811	131,058	214,821	51,875	82,398	20,744	34,005	9,502	23,489	3,986	4,732
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,759	2,500	1,016	1,315		584	743	1,185	62	109	27	50	35	59	51	254
La Fayette, Ind.	975	839	514	606	162	50	492	209	424	392	195	271	31	6		
Lancaster, Pa.	34,593	35,437	7,663	6,627			26,936	28,810	1,126	1,538	95	167			28	49
Logansport, Ind.	55	24	13	4	5		28	17	12	16	7	4	5			
Louisville, Ky.	18,183	25,864	6,107	6,902	3,363	4,430	12,076	18,962	4,942	7,506	1,719	1,876			91	465
Marion, Ohio	351	1,912	72	204			279	1,710	123	1,000	49	116			55	
Memphis, Tenn.	1,000	968	757	853	59	91	290	211	319	131		169			4,233	10,825
Milwaukee, Wis.	42,400	40,726	37,690	35,444	1,226	1,191	4,719	5,407	27,254	27,010	27,118	26,770	107	166	30	64
Montgomery, Ala.	3,186	6,315	495	398	834	513	2,626	5,549	49	56					236	2,089
Moultrie, Ga.	57	174	37	94	20		20	80	7		5		2			
Nashville, Tenn.	8,973	11,179	4,530	5,494	1,639	2,400	4,443	5,685	1,831	2,090	1,126	1,495	60			
Nebraska City, Nebr.	197	297					197	297								143
New Brighton, Minn.	9,800	24,801	1				9,798	25,979	9							
New Orleans, La.	15,270	20,133	12,923	15,191	2,051	2,137	3,054	3,219	10,133	12,762	6,660	8,843		(1)		25
New York, N. Y.	18,567	18,886	18,567	18,886					12,246	10,628	12,246	10,628			1	274
North Salt Lake, Utah	7,905	15,788	1,903	1,210	936	3,019	7,797	14,581	73	258	41	115	72		86	433
Ogden, Utah	16,156	20,862	1,683	1,588	4,848	5,220	14,473	19,274	195	682	169	138	86	184	5	102
Oklahoma, Okla.	27,579	37,306	18,812	23,383	9,661	11,070	9,933	15,856	3,396	5,877	3,117	3,970	911	2,080	410	935
Omaha, Nebr.	114,915	148,848	51,916	81,458	53,260	77,275	65,041	86,598	11,815	14,072	3,269	5,757		61	531	722
Pasco, Wash.	1,215	2,227					1,215	2,227	9	6					22	17
Peoria, Ill.	3,555	5,585	1,268	1,386	1,373	3,335	2,287	4,078	1,046	1,120	461	631	18	106	6	28
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,927	17,931	14,653	17,775			274	156	5,821	7,796	5,776	7,772			138	208
Pittsburgh, Pa.	75,989	83,852	11,325	12,952			64,664	70,900	22,031	24,512	5,752	6,738			935	1,079
Portland, Oreg.	8,558	14,383	5,556	5,489	648	2,456	4,097	8,201	773	1,131	741	331			56	28
Pueblo, Colo.	21,278	39,451	197	24	845	1,148	21,195	41,220	(1)	(1)					123	68
Richmond, Va.	2,346	2,299	1,534	1,722	234	351	782	577	696	275	595	270	21		723	1,141
St. Joseph, Mo.	47,146	65,486	29,761	40,374	12,667	21,326	17,000	27,895	6,690	11,675	4,619	7,028	1,694	3,685	826	1,899
St. Paul, Minn.	130,653	162,490	65,019	86,220	50,433	55,354	66,337	81,120	31,650	41,734	28,076	38,439	1,023	4,889	140	150
San Antonio, Tex.	22,712	32,514	4,197	4,742	8,156	19,093	18,515	27,681	13,931	18,735	2,162	3,061	7,200	11,895	355	643
Seattle, Wash.	3,023	3,688	3,023	3,387				301	35	129	35	116			24	39
Sioux City, Iowa	47,369	67,759	19,781	28,560	23,085	34,434	29,647	42,283	4,103	6,317	3,878	6,226	270	133	316	869
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,997	3,143	908	1,164	835	1,276	1,152	2,078	170	448	36	73	214	428		
Spokane, Wash.	6,524	9,322	2,667	3,238	2,619	2,726	4,398	6,113	841	318	549	218	297	10	45	41
Tacoma, Wash.	2,412	2,656	2,587	2,606					417	224	409	229				
Toledo, Ohio	2,533	2,773	959	881	760	1,064	1,621	1,921	944	812	402	340	30		66	1
Washington, D. C.	2,193	2,492	2,133	2,447			60	45	1,135	1,116	1,135	1,116				
Wichita, Kans.	39,613	49,739	9,129	9,979	17,959	24,943	30,484	39,760	8,702	16,404	1,559	3,529	3,430	5,692	1,270	2,091
Total	1,927,819	2,427,330	935,033	1,138,053	497,147	709,516	997,447	1,345,099	480,709	580,884	294,483	359,230	48,361	79,901	28,805	54,999
Increase or decrease		+499,511		+203,020		+212,369		+347,652		+100,175		+64,747		+31,540		+26,194
Per cent		+25.9		+21.7		+42.7		+34.9		+20.8		+22.0		+65.2		+90.9
Total for 11 months ending with Nov.	18,370,202	21,392,400	10,335,697	11,437,889	3,258,466	4,552,967	7,917,794	9,818,572	5,096,361	5,643,763	3,551,947	3,892,767	162,418	293,745	291,959	396,050
Increase or decrease		+3,022,198		+1,102,192		+1,294,501		+1,900,778		+547,402		+340,820		+131,327		+104,091
Per cent		+16.5		+10.7		+39.7		+24.0		+10.7		+9.6		+80.9		+35.7
November average, 5 years, 1917–1921		2,466,428		1,245,859		625,107		1,217,924								113,317
Increase or decrease		−39,098		−107,806		+84,409		+127,175								−58,318
Per cent		−1.6		−8.7		+13.5		+10.4								−51.5

[1] Calves included with cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR NOVEMBER—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Albany, N. Y.									44		24				20	
Amarillo, Tex.	194	18,115					194	18,115	14,682	9,837			10,668	4,485	14,682	9,837
Atlanta, Ga.	10,215	11,051	7,448	7,433			2,767	3,618								
Augusta, Ga.	1,017	986	979	820		115		115								
Baltimore, Md.	103,596	142,658	83,119	106,246			20,477	36,412	27,374	19,817	14,331	11,505	45		12,[illegible]	8,312
Birmingham, Ala.	2,628	135	2,630	135					31		31					
Boston, Mass.	693	398	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	385	111	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	140,763	170,097	62,959	85,590			78,444	84,987	155,750	139,569	26,718	28,714		213	130,632	112,655
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,856	1,521	2,856	1,521					224	109	224	109				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3,280	2,240					3,280	2,240	8,500	12,500					8,500	12,500
Chicago, Ill.	768,158	806,853	559,628	655,717	273	22	208,530	153,686	395,042	354,789	262,761	183,535	90,319	132,928	132,281	171,254
Cincinnati, Ohio.	141,597	136,716	92,847	64,302		207	48,750	72,414	13,938	9,330	10,545	4,726	393	237	3,393	4,604
Cleveland, Ohio.	88,870	113,501	61,775	82,794			27,095	30,707	50,599	47,538	22,875	19,221	706	557	27,724	28,317
Columbia, S. C.	716	1,645	716	1,645					21	29	21	29				
Columbus, Ohio.	3,717	6,951	494	36			3,188	6,633	114	178		66			114	112
Dallas, Tex.	7,036	8,471	7,036	8,471					54	49	54	49				
Dayton, Ohio.	12,054	13,526	8,546	7,964			3,508	5,562	524	327	246	320			278	7
Denver, Colo.	22,692	30,335	22,106	24,507	727	4,812	727	5,401	262,781	380,098	15,462	17,064	253,433	364,296	261,334	384,198
Detroit, Mich.	40,784	61,845	30,799	40,084			9,985	21,761	70,502	58,256	26,074	29,041	1,732	902	44,428	29,215
Dublin, Ga.	167						167									
East St. Louis, Ill.	361,902	361,777	134,209	127,785	1,322	1,269	227,693	233,992	38,419	39,119	25,252	25,058	2,270	5,610	13,167	14,061
El Paso, Tex.	1,747	6,357	1,085	1,646	75	1,476	662	4,711	10,539	12,842	964	381	4,140	11,716	11,147	11,716
Emeryville, Calif.	1,511	3,329	1,511	3,329					13,346	12,789	13,346	12,789				
Evansville, Ind.	19,991	23,949	9,306	8,037	318	748	10,685	16,010	384	385	159	139		77	225	246
Fort Worth, Tex.	20,219	37,011	13,994	26,305	1,663	1,117	6,169	10,637	20,797	24,281	8,386	7,457	7,790	6,202	12,411	15,734
Fostoria, Ohio.	11,002	12,713	1,162	160	125	348	10,142	12,590	2,942	2,235	15	18	15	41	2,886	2,217
Indianapolis, Ind.	223,084	267,174	143,050	182,778	1,484	870	80,034	84,478	9,926	11,341	2,853	4,433	246	553	7,073	6,908
Jacksonville, Fla.	9,943	10,459	2,964	4,040			6,464	6,317								4
Jersey City, N. J.	39,650	44,526	39,650	44,526					162,073	146,959	162,073	146,959				
Kansas City, Mo.	178,092	294,062	132,416	230,179	5,767	16,540	45,610	63,644	96,005	123,781	56,696	69,835	30,085	46,451	32,884	59,050
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,787	3,840	1,758	2,338			1,029	1,502	18	36	18	36				
LaFayette, Ind.	10,894	11,934	2,687	5,295	297	470	8,191	6,598	667	278	42	118	44	15	641	164
Lancaster, Pa.	5,466	13,870	2,058	3,335			3,408	10,535	320	3,472	37	19			283	3,453
Logansport, Ind.	3,592	2,692	173	140	32	12	3,528	2,539	76	45	3		2		87	44
Louisville, Ky.	23,440	54,250	9,618	24,863	5	55	13,822	29,387	1,227	3,255	895	2,012	133	12	332	1,243
Marion, Ohio.	9,127	14,035	1,694	3,030	166	552	7,435	11,042	2,566	1,299	32	13	117	82	2,467	1,316
Memphis, Tenn.	1,705	897	156	512	156	119	1,298	119	86	89		2		89	15	89
Milwaukee, Wis.	73,045	75,882	72,456	74,482			589	1,400	8,889	4,676	6,409	3,709			2,481	983
Montgomery, Ala.	1,912	2,036	39	448	201	111	1,848	1,193		168		90				39
Moultrie, Ga.	3,115	3,986	2,159	3,365	611		956	621								
Nashville, Tenn.	29,021	46,918	12,110	14,423			16,911	32,495	552	1,832		1,020		200	34	812
Nebraska City, Nebr.	29,743	30,902	22,457	24,128			5,108	5,597	117						117	
New Brighton, Minn.	279	211					279	211	18,109	30,407					18,109	30,407
New Orleans, La.	4,742	4,819	4,812	4,309		161	92	161	373	392	274	235	70	158	70	158
New York, N. Y.	85,029	130,298	85,029	130,298					22,728	15,891	22,728	15,891				
North Salt Lake, Utah.	5,668	8,079	4,141	3,636		178	2,481	4,044	36,294	49,171	5,701	1,504	15,576	17,093	34,590	54,610
Ogden, Utah.	16,181	23,424	5,296	5,364	98	583	10,885	18,060	48,284	29,787	1,012	143	35,454	14,894	47,272	29,644
Oklahoma, Okla.	17,963	42,870	13,660	35,171	3,307	739	4,232	6,982	1,550	1,389	995	696	63		68	873
Omaha, Nebr.	151,258	168,131	117,755	144,458	269	1,303	33,538	22,357	156,463	207,784	85,336	122,978	29,323	86,683	64,654	100,379
Pasco, Wash.	164	369					164	369	8,597	16,827					8,597	16,827
Peoria, Ill.	39,180	39,595	16,976	12,821	722	416	22,204	26,707	219	471	190	99	29	263	29	335
Philadelphia, Pa.	41,662	44,480	38,543	41,376			3,119	3,104	36,487	25,482	35,535	25,151			952	331
Pittsburgh, Pa.	240,601	288,402	51,288	60,739			189,313	227,663	64,015	60,785	11,567	9,062			52,448	51,723
Portland, Oreg.	10,087	20,192	8,545	10,448	627	1,225	1,162	9,683	14,809	11,072	5,878	5,434	558	383	8,424	5,797
Pueblo, Colo.	471	1,286	155	98			236	1,192	65,807	185,733			18	153	72,403	188,617
Richmond, Va.	17,611	20,119	17,415	20,059		13	196	60	1,093	906	961	883	55		132	23
St. Joseph, Mo.	172,917	193,279	151,904	170,555	1,330	1,195	21,504	22,374	55,722	52,342	49,807	40,101	5,500	13,139	5,760	14,827
St. Paul, Minn.	267,159	322,228	172,509	236,696	9,446	15,419	79,063	87,552	94,336	87,660	65,329	50,112	13,370	11,123	35,311	40,075
San Antonio, Tex.	6,227	6,258	2,901	3,688	113	10	3,326	2,570	3,613	16,886	99	431	325	15,669	3,514	16,455
Seattle, Wash.	6,404	14,365	6,404	13,897				468	4,624	9,312	4,624	9,292				20
Sioux City, Iowa.	92,234	101,798	61,010	69,540	1,781	1,508	30,535	32,604	43,536	34,284	31,142	21,788	7,158	10,713	12,286	13,747
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	34,052	39,836	10,330	7,188	221	599	23,602	32,741	357	1,171	234	15	9		141	1,155
Spokane, Wash.	2,833	6,650	1,378	4,826	391	564	1,835	1,759	3,809	15,139	3,051	2,043	849	10,147	849	13,112
Tacoma, Wash.	8,043	7,900	7,205	6,422					8,203	4,549	3,697	3,874				
Toledo, Ohio.	11,819	18,944	1,626	1,988			9,813	16,943	2,791	1,996	265	266		115	2,619	2,207
Washington, D. C.	11,590	15,358	11,353	15,358			237		2,809	1,127	2,809	1,127				
Wichita, Kans.	30,331	52,451	29,354	46,591	977	1,878	977	5,860	3,873	5,627	587	1,056	56	2,140	3,286	4,571
Total	3,686,526	4,420,985	2,370,439	2,917,935	32,504	54,634	1,297,427	1,500,522	2,068,015	2,287,608	988,367	880,648	510,556	757,339	1,094,193	1,464,983
Increase or decrease		+734,459		+547,496		+22,130		+203,095		+219,593		−107,719		+246,783		+370,790
Per cent		+19.9		+23.1		+68.1		+15.7		+10.6		−10.9		+48.3		+33.9
Total for 11 months end'g with Nov.	37,170,199	39,063,310	24,187,751	25,376,946	463,090	546,699	12,934,298	13,674,526	22,503,695	20,848,046	12,053,826	9,848,927	2,892,425	3,910,948	10,451,897	10,969,370
Increase or decrease		+1,893,111		+1,189,195		+83,609		+740,228		−1,655,649		−2,204,899		+1,018,523		+517,473
Per cent		+5.1		+4.9		+18.1		+5.7		−7.4		−18.3		+35.2		+5.0
November average, 5 years, 1917–1921		3,966,682		2,594,231		119,758		1,353,233		2,417,606		1,022,101		756,220		1,427,935
Increase or decrease		+454,303		+323,704		−65,124		+147,289		−129,998		−141,453		+1,119		+37,048
Per cent		+11.5		+12.5		−54.4		+10.9		−5.4		−13.8		+0.1		+2.6

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE. This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 514.)

boosting prices at other markets. Most stockers and feeders turned at $5.75–$7, though highly-bred, 600 lb. animals made $8, and heavy ones sold upward to $7.70. At Kansas City, many stock steers moved to the country at $5.25–$6.50, feeder steers being most numerous at $6–$7. At this market most stock cows, weakened by the decline in canners and cutters, brought $2.75–$3, most stock heifers $4–$4.50, and most stock calves $5.75–$6.75. Some highly bred stock calves made $7 here and upward to $7.25 at Omaha. Canadian arrivals were mostly in feeder flesh and went to finishers at $5.50–$6.

HOG RECEIPTS BREAK RECORDS.

Hogs.—The heaviest receipts of hogs at Chicago for any Monday since February reacted in price declines of about 15¢ early in the week. On Tuesday arrivals also broke records back to the second week in the year. The price depression, however, attracted so many eastern killers that Tuesday's shipping orders registered the best demand of the season and called for over 27% of the day's receipts. Lighter weights were especially in request. This demand held the market steady to strong in the face of a bearish attitude by big packers until Thursday, when their need of hogs and the accelerated activity and competition of order buyers brought the local killers into the market again with rather extensive buying orders, resulting in a 15¢ advance and the erasure of earlier downturns. The week closed with the price level about 25¢ higher than its low point.

The improved quality of hogs was generally noticeable and the daily price spread in new crop arrivals was the narrowest of the season, being around 10¢ for medium to choice butcher hogs. The advance in light butcher classes diverted the attention of bearish buyers to medium and weighty packing sows, which consequently shared the advance somewhat. The average daily price for the week remained at $8 or above and was a gain of 47¢ over the slump of two weeks ago.

Sheep.—Feeder demand continued broad, because of the presence of many finishers at the International Live Stock Exposition, and prices advanced 35¢–50¢ above those of the previous week. In general, however, sheep trading during the week was rather uneven and price ranges at Chicago on most killing classes at the close were practically steady with the week before.

Fed lambs made up the bulk of the receipts and a liberal proportion arrived shorn. Fed yearling wethers were marketed in rather generous numbers, and topped at $12.85 at Chicago. Yearlings closed about 25¢ under the close of the preceding week.

Receipts of range lambs were very scant and mostly in feeder flesh. Kansas City showed gains of 75¢ for feeding lambs and a good trade was reported there on fairly well-conditioned lambs, probably for shearing purposes, at a price range of $13.25–$13.90.

SEASON'S HIGH MARK REACHED.

The season's high mark on fat lambs, $15.50, reached at Chicago during the previous week was again touched on two different days of the week under review. Freshly clipped, fed lambs sold at $12.50–$13.25, while late summer and fall shorn lambs cashed at $13–$14.25. Sheep were scarce, especially light weight ewes of which the best scored $7.50. Heavy fat ewes sold mostly at $5–$6 and aged wethers usually brought $8–$8.40.

The high point on feeders was $14.60 reached at Chicago, at which market the bulk of desirable lambs brought $14–$14.50. Rather heavy western feeding lambs sold up to $14.60 at this market as did "warmed up" lighter weight kinds.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	Nov.	11 mos. Jan.–Nov.	Total for year.	Nov.	11 mos. Jan.–Nov.	Total for year.	Nov.	11 mos. Jan.–Nov.	Total for year.	Nov.	11 mos. Jan.–Nov.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,977	16,216	17,676	1,134	9,376	10,294	461	3,591	3,847	843	6,427	6,953
1917	2,625	21,167	23,066	1,356	12,156	13,275	729	4,459	4,863	1,273	8,691	9,473
1918	2,648	23,153	25,295	1,419	13,509	14,874	623	4,647	5,018	1,255	9,513	10,311
1919	2,763	22,442	24,624	1,312	12,441	13,633	723	4,817	5,286	1,399	9,776	10,757
1920	2,428	20,802	22,197	1,207	11,409	12,194	553	3,822	4,102	1,166	9,178	9,831
1921	1,928	18,370	19,787	935	10,336	11,078	497	3,258	3,504	997	7,918	8,600
1922	2,427	21,392	.....	1,138	11,438	.....	710	4,553	.....	1,345	9,819	.....
Calves only:												
1920	450	5,026	5,337	809	3,645	3,875	12	115	121	132	1,373	1,455
1921	481	5,096	5,477	294	3,552	3,799	48	162	178	176	1,475	1,604
1922	581	5,644	.....	359	3,893	.....	80	294	.....	229	1,779	.....
Hogs:												
1916	4,873	38,326	43,265	3,528	27,569	30,984	19	176	194	1,305	10,490	11,979
1917	3,941	34,050	38,042	2,422	22,840	25,449	319	658	738	1,500	11,173	12,571
1918	4,594	39,309	44,863	3,320	26,220	30,441	103	910	980	1,246	12,908	14,373
1919	3,740	39,489	44,469	2,393	26,675	30,018	91	833	962	1,322	12,733	14,366
1920	3,872	37,921	42,121	2,465	24,080	26,761	54	691	728	1,400	13,774	15,298
1921	3,687	37,170	41,101	2,370	24,188	26,335	33	463	499	1,297	12,934	14,709
1922	4,421	39,063	.....	2,918	25,377	.....	55	547	.....	1,501	13,675	.....
Sheep:												
1916	2,126	19,213	20,692	1,057	10,297	11,228	546	3,132	3,277	1,089	8,650	9,193
1917	2,699	18,634	20,216	767	8,385	9,142	791	4,142	4,448	1,371	10,170	11,010
1918	2,605	20,860	22,485	1,135	9,358	10,266	763	4,848	5,208	1,502	11,467	12,204
1919	2,845	24,800	27,256	1,219	11,433	12,646	860	6,216	6,956	1,673	13,349	14,585
1920	2,471	21,971	23,538	1,010	10,090	10,981	857	4,921	5,180	1,499	11,853	12,563
1921	2,068	22,504	24,168	988	12,054	12,858	511	2,892	3,095	1,094	10,452	11,353
1922	2,288	20,848	.....	881	9,849	.....	757	3,911	.....	1,465	10,969	.....

MONTHLY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

October 30–December 2, 1922, and corresponding period of 1921.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	13,524	12,295	34,570	40,219	12,237	14,204
Cows.....do....	5,476	7,941	2,689	3,818	2,435	2,579
Bulls.....do....	278	157	766	1,072	516	570
Veal.....do....	8,406	6,167	49,600	62,373	8,259	9,581
Hogs.....do....	704	9,812	1,493	15,516	444	.....
Lamb.....do....	65,995	55,831	110,764	100,457	34,142	36,946
Mutton.....do....	4,091	4,704	44,283	37,928	11,003	11,719
Pork cuts.....pounds..	1,579,217	1,536,411	4,802,968	6,904,994	2,747,557	1,827,555
Beef cuts.....do....	6,826	1,900	590,980	751,181	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	11,344	11,638	43,986	49,168	10,105	10,297
Calves.....do....	14,231	11,920	47,719	55,164	4,313	5,883
Hogs.....do....	66,187	84,655	235,325	282,107	102,576	109,700
Sheep.....do....	46,471	32,393	210,180	206,265	32,005	20,698
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	236	458	390	347	1,331	1,195
Calves.....do....	798	1,050	9,625	8,174	2,893	4,203
Hogs.....do....	7,095	8,072	2,849	2,372	1,678	2,584
Sheep.....do....	2	.....	724	507	6,076	8,353

November Hog Run Exceeds Five-Year Average for That Month.

November brought the heaviest run of hogs to market of any month since January, 1921. Total receipts at 67 markets amounted to 4,421,000 head, or nearly 20% more than were received a year ago and 11.5% over the 5-year November average. Moreover, it was the heaviest November run since 1918.

Receipts of cattle and calves were also heavy, being nearly 26% greater than for November, 1921. Sheep and lamb receipts, although more than 10% greater than a year ago, were nevertheless 5.4% under the 5-year November average.

For the 11 months ending November 30, receipts showed the following percentage changes compared with receipts in 1921: Cattle and calves increased 16.5%, hogs increased 5.1%, sheep and lambs decreased 7.4%.

Stocker and feeder shipments back to the country showed even greater increases than did receipts. Such movements of cattle and calves were 212,369 head, or 42.7% greater than during November, 1921. Shipments of stock hogs were 68% greater and those of sheep and lambs 48.3% greater than during the corresponding month last year. With the single exception of October this year, stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves during November were heavier than for any single month since November, 1919. Feeder lamb movements were materially lighter than during October, but with that exception were the heaviest since November, 1920.

Local slaughter of cattle and calves was 21.7% greater and that of hogs 23.1% greater than during November last year. Sheep and lamb slaughter, however, was nearly 11% under that of a year ago.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS MAINTAINED FIRM POSITION DURING WEEK

Import Situation Upset Customary Price Relation Between Markets—Production Decreased.

For several weeks both domestic production and foreign supplies have been factors of much importance to the butter markets. Negotiations with importers, the actual purchase of some butter, and rumors of large shipments have kept the New York market very much unsettled and at times almost easy. The Chicago market, because of its geographical location, has been influenced less by the foreign situation and more by an actual shortage of domestic supplies, and as a result this market has held a relatively firmer position.

The effect of these influences is illustrated by the relative price position of the two markets at the opening of the week ending Dec. 9. Instead of the price of 92 score at New York being higher by about 1½¢, the Chicago 92-score price was 2¢ higher than New York. This price relation itself had a bearing on the week's market because part of New York's regular supplies was diverted to Chicago, and also because buyers who are so situated as to be able to buy from either market gave their business to New York. Influenced by this shift of business and supplies the eastern markets advanced more rapidly than the Chicago market, and by the close of the week the unusual price relation was partly corrected.

IMPORTATIONS WERE LIGHT.

Speaking generally, however, the butter markets moved to a considerably firmer position during the week ending Dec. 9. Many of the rumors of large purchases of foreign butter were either proven unfounded or at least remained unconfirmed.

Offerings from abroad were much less liberal and at higher prices. Danish offerings were advanced during the week to 41¢–41½¢ and later to 42¢ partly because of an advance in Danish exchange, although during the previous week some purchases were reported as low as 40½¢ c. i. f. The *S. S. Mongolia* arrived bringing only 1,200 casks of Danish butter instead of 2,000 casks which was the amount previously estimated. Several cars of Canadian butter continue to arrive at New York weekly and a small amount came to Chicago but these quantities were easily absorbed by the trade. It is estimated that seven or eight cars of California butter are now moving east. Some good California butter arrived at Philadelphia, and more was expected before the close of the week but this also had little influence on the market.

STORAGE SITUATION FIRMER.

Some of the week's reports on production indicated a decrease in the make in contrast to the previous week, when practically all showed small increases. At Chicago there was a small accumulation of the medium grades at the close of the week, but the increase in the supply of these grades there may have resulted from a shift of regular New York shipments to Chicago rather than from an increase in the make. The storage situation also contributed to the strength of the markets. Daily withdrawals from the four markets, while lighter than the week before, were still much heavier than a year ago and the amount remaining in storage is very small considering the time of the year and the demand. The effect of the department's preliminary report of storage holdings for the country as a whole was bullish. Few of the trade had expected that the shortage under a year ago would amount to as much as 17,324,000 lbs. This report alone did much to increase confidence in the situation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING DEC. 9, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	53½	55½	54½	53	44½
Tuesday	53½	55½	54½	53½	44½
Wednesday	54	55½	55	53½	44
Thursday	54½	55½	55½	54	44
Friday	54½	55½	55½	54	45
Saturday	54½	55½	55½	54	45
Average for week	54.08	55.50	55.08	53.67	44.46
Previous week	53.30	54.30	54.40	52.00	44.70
Corresponding week last year	45.33	44.25	46.25	44.67	41.62

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	27⅜–28½	26–26½	27–27¾	20¾	.....
Tuesday	27½–28	26–26½	27–27¾	20½	26½
Wednesday	27	26–26⅝	27–28	20½	26½
Thursday	27 –28	26–26⅝	27–28	20⅝	26½
Friday	27 –28	26–26⅝	27–28	20⅝	26⅝
Saturday	27 –28	26–26¾	27–28	20½	26⅝
Average for week	27.54	26.83	27.46	20.54	26.55
Previous week	27.82	26.10	27.00	20.75	26.17
Corresponding week last year	21.25	20.19	21.50	19.87	19.63

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	50½	Friday	51½
Tuesday	50½	Saturday	51½
Wednesday	59½		
Thursday	51	Average	50.92

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Dec. 9.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	8,524,962	8,773,639	8,364,988
Receipts since Jan. 1	609,336,292	600,811,330	541,348,938
Put in cold storage	1,189,913	676,879	587,946
Withdrawn from cold storage	5,195,859	4,897,466	3,355,082
Change during week	−4,005,946	−3,720,587	−2,767,136
Total holdings	22,515,738	26,521,684	[1] 39,834,309
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,264,643	3,176,407	2,735,631
Receipts since Jan. 1	190,410,012	187,145,369	174,505,419
Put in cold storage	519,403	356,897	363,563
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,006,332	1,015,930	976,040
Change during week	−486,929	−659,033	−612,477
Total holdings	13,077,808	13,564,737	[1] 12,679,010
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	9,623,486	15,871,837	9,313,074
Receipts since Jan. 1	222,140,309	212,516,883	208,223,168
Put in cold storage	8,552,905	7,573,769	6,986,672
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,223,775	826,646	1,415,727
Change during week	+7,329,130	+6,747,123	+5,570,945
Total holdings	43,243,268	35,914,138	[1] 53,649,551
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	104,267	94,544	108,420
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,684,641	15,580,374	14,667,739
Put in cold storage	4,610	996	4,655
Withdrawn from cold storage	279,352	261,813	206,375
Change during week	−274,742	−260,817	−201,720
Total holdings	1,548,972	1,823,714	[1] 1,085,322

[1] Includes holdings in additional storage not previously reported.

CHEESE MARKETS CONTINUED FIRM DESPITE DULL TRADING

Dealers Held to Asking Prices—Feeling One of Confidence—Production Holding Up Well.

Despite the fact that there was not a great deal of activity in cheese markets during the week ending Dec. 9 the tone remained firm and the general feeling appeared for the most part to be one of confidence. Business was confined to purchases for current use, except for occasional sales of larger lots. But dealers discounted this as an indication of the true condition of the market partly because this is the dull season of the year and partly because of the natural tendency of buyers to take goods slowly at the comparatively high prices ruling.

Wisconsin Cheese Board prices are about 7¢ higher than they were a year ago, and although the advances on Monday, Dec. 4, were slight they apparently indicated a firmer trend.

LARGE STORAGE HOLDINGS.

The statistical position of cheese markets is worthy of consideration. The preliminary cold-storage report, which was released by the department during the past week, revealed that holdings on Dec. 1 amounted to 37,183,000 lbs., an excess over the same date last year of more than 3,000,000 lbs., thus indicating a movement of storage stock during November that was slower than usual.

Along with this slowing up in the movement of goods from storage, Wisconsin production is holding up remarkably well. Reports from warehouses indicate that receipts during November were about a third heavier than during the corresponding period in 1921. There has been heavy production all through the year in Wisconsin, and the increase in warehouse receipts over the first 11 months of 1921 is fully 10%. Production is probably being affected by condensery competition, as reports indicate that condenseries are paying around 30¢ more per 100 lbs. for milk than was paid in November.

Dealers in distributing markets continued to view the situation with confidence. They seem to regard the prevailing slow trading as the usual seasonal dullness and are holding to asking prices.

Production of Dairy Products in Argentina Has Expanded Greatly Since 1914.

The number of agencies devoted to the production of dairy products in Argentina during 1921 was 4,960, of which 3,914 were operating, reports the American consul at Buenos Aires. During 1914 there were only 1,684 dairy establishments in Argentina. The total production of butter during 1921 amounted to 71,629,000 lbs., cheese 52,344,000 lbs., and casein 16,967,000 lbs.

MEAT TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA

(Concluded from front page)

One of the chief reasons for the high ocean freight rates from Australia to the United Kingdom is the lack of cargoes for return voyages, particularly since the development of the manufacturing industries in Australia and increased imports of manufactured goods from Japan, both of which conditions have served to decrease the demand for articles manufactured in England and on the Continent.

Fruits and Vegetables

CABBAGE REACHED NEW HIGH PRICE LEVELS FOR SEASON

Onions also Advanced in Several Cities—White Potatoes Sold Higher at Eastern Markets.

Cabbage reached a new high price for the season in city markets during the week ending Dec. 9, onions passed $3 a sack, sweet potatoes were firm and white potatoes were stronger in the East although prices at shipping points showed an irregular trend. Apple prices weakened in the East.

Shipments of principal fruits and vegetables totaled about 9,200 cars. The usual seasonal decreases in the carlot movement of grapes, apples, and potatoes occurred, but shipments of other lines increased over the previous week. First shipments of Arizona lettuce were reported.

CABBAGE MARKET IRREGULAR.

Cabbage.—The cabbage market has had ups and downs. In early November, shipments were so heavy that city markets became glutted and prices were as low as $8 a ton. Toward the middle of November the carlot movement decreased sharply, and by Dec. 9 the price had soared to $25–$30 per ton. Shipments decreased steadily after the early part of November until the second week of December when the output rose to 757 cars and city markets showed signs of weakening.

Price gains were greatest in the Middle West, where supplies from northern shipping areas were rather limited. The St. Louis market jumped 100% within two weeks. Chicago carlot sales did not fluctuate so rapidly as considerable stock was held in that city, and operators were obliged to make concessions. Delivered sales of sacked northern Danish reached a top of $23–$25 per ton in Chicago. In eastern consuming centers New York Danish stock ranged generally $20–$25, with high mark of $30 in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Prices at Pittsburgh touched $32 but closed the week around $27.

Light supplies in city markets were the greatest contributing factor to the rising prices of the past two weeks. This was evidenced by the good wire inquiry in western New York and Wisconsin producing sections. F. o. b. prices advanced about $4 a ton, reaching top of $16 in the Rochester district and $18 at Racine, Wis., for bulk Danish. A year ago best New York stock sold at $40 f. o. b., but two years ago it brought only $10. Early in December one dealer in western New York sold 227 tons of Danish in storage at $15 per ton inweight; that is, the weight when put in storage. F. o. b. sales of red cabbage were made at $25–$27, growers receiving $20 for this special type.

New York shipments during the week ending Dec. 9 were about 70% of the entire carlot movement and had increased more than 100% over the preceding week. Wisconsin's output was 150 cars.

Movement of winter cabbage from the Charleston district of South Carolina increased greatly, and a few cars rolled from south Texas. The acreage of South Carolina winter stock, however, is scarcely more than half of last season's. Florida plantings will be far below the 10,700 acres of last year, possibly not exceeding 3,000 acres, with more than the usual percentage of red cabbage.

Onions.—Slightly heavier shipments of onions failed to stem the tide of advancing prices. Gains of 10¢–35¢ per 100-lb. sack occurred in leading wholesale markets for middle western Yellow Globes. New York stock was 25¢–50¢ higher in eastern markets. A few cars sold at western New York points at $2 f. o. b., many shippers asking $2.25. Spanish Valencias ranged $1.40–$1.75 per crate in Philadelphia and Chicago.

Sweet potatoes.—The car lot movement of sweet potatoes increased about 40% over the previous week. The heaviest shipments came from States north of Virginia. New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland yellow varieties in bushel hampers closed slightly lower in eastern markets. Southern Nancy Halls were firm in midwestern markets. Georgia Porto Ricans were steady in Fort Worth at 95¢–$1 per bu.

POTATO SHIPMENTS LIGHTER.

Potatoes.—Only a slight decrease occurred in the total shipments of potatoes. Movement from many States was lighter, but shipments from Maine, New York, Michigan, and Colorado increased around 100 cars for each State, these States sending 1,733 cars of the total movement of 3,153 cars. The movement from 18 leading late shipping States is nearly 14,000 cars behind last season to date. Prices were nearly steady in city markets at a general range of $1–$1.50 per 100 lbs. Car-lot sales in Chicago held at 70¢–85¢ throughout the week. A firm tone prevailed at eastern shipping stations, but prices weakened slightly at most northern and western points.

Apples.—The movement of barreled apples was about the same as for the preceding week, while boxed shipments decreased slightly. Barreled apples were strong in Chicago, slightly weaker in New York and Cincinnati, and nearly steady in other markets. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Jonathans and Spitzenburgs weakened slightly, but Delicious advanced in New York and Chicago. New York Baldwins, A–2½ inch, from cold storage are beginning to move at a wide range in prices. A few sales at $4–$4.75 per bbl. were reported from producing sections. Common storage stock sold at $4.25–$5 in leading markets and Rhode Island Greenings at a slightly wider range.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Florida *string beans* in ⅞-bushel hampers were steady to firm in leading city markets at $4.50–$6.50. Bushel hampers sold at $7–$8 in New York. New York *cauliflower* was firm in eastern markets at $4–$4.75 per crate. California stock sold generally at $2.75–$3.25. Shipments increased to 125 cars, California alone exceeding last week's entire movement. New York *celery* in two-thirds crates held at $3–$3.50 in eastern cities. California full crates brought $5.50–$6.50. Shipments filled 518 cars, a gain of 200. California shipped 331 and New York 150.

Massachusetts *cranberries*, Howes, brought $6–$7 per ½ bbl. in New York and Chicago. Various varieties ranged $11–$15 per bbl. in other markets. New Jersey stock was steady in Pittsburgh at $6–$7.50 per ½ bbl. California Iceberg *lettuce* in crates advanced in several eastern markets to a close of $5–$6. The Chicago market declined $1 early in the week, but reacted and closed stronger at $5–$5.50. Other markets held at $3.25 to $4.25. Florida lettuce in 1½ bu. hampers weakened slightly to a close of $1.50–$2.50. Shipments of new stock increased over 50% and filled 384 cars. A few cars of old stock moved. Maryland *spinach* in bushel baskets was steady in New York and Pittsburgh at $1–$1.15.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites—100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Dec. 11.	This season. Dec. 4.	One year ago.
New York..	213	[1] $1.35–1.40	[1] $1.25–1.30	[1] $2.10–2.15
Boston.....	133	1.30–1.40	1.25–1.35	1.90–2.00
Philadelphia	85	1.15–1.25	1.25	2.00–2.10
Baltimore...	18	1.25–1.35	1.25	2.10–2.15
Pittsburgh..	71	1,10–1.15	1.25	2.05–2.10
Cincinnati..	40	1.05–1.15	1.00–1.15	2.00
Chicago.....	369	[2] .70– .85	[2] .70– .85	[2] 1.65–1.80
St. Louis....	95	[3] 1.00–1.05	[3] 1.25	[3] 1.65
Kansas City.	18	[2 3] .90–1.00	[2 3] .90–1.00	[2 3] 1.60

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland—Bushel hampers.

New York..	86	$1.00–1.12½	$0.75–1.00	$1.75–2.00
Boston.....	17	.85–1.00	1.00–1.15	1.90–2.00
Philadelphia	5	.80	.65– .75	1.60
Baltimore...	12	.60– .65	.50– .65	1.25–1.30
Pittsburgh..	26	.75–1.50	.75–1.50	2.00–2.15
Cincinnati..	9	.....	.90	2.25–2.35
Chicago.....	67	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] .90–1.00	[4] 1.25–1.35
St. Louis...	5	[4] 1.10	[4] .90–1.00	[4] .90–1.00
Kansas City.	3	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.15–1.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk per ton.

New York..	79	$20.00–25.00	$22.00–25.00	$50.00–55.00
Boston.....	6	[5] 2.25	[5] 1.50– 1.75	[5] 3.15– 3.25
Philadelphia	52	20.00–25.00	20.00–23.00	45.00–50.00
Baltimore...	18	25.00–28.00	25.00–28.00	50.00–55.00
Pittsburgh..	84	25.00–27.00	27.00–30.00	50.00–53.00
Cincinnati..	4	25.00–28.00	20.00–25.00	50.00
Chicago.....	40	20.00–23.00	15.00–16.00	50.00–55.00
St. Louis...	9	18.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	55.00–60.00
Kansas City.	12	[1] 1.25	[1] 1.25	[1] 3.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. sack.

New York..	100	$2.75–3.10	$2.00–2.75	$5.00–5.50
Boston.....	15	2.75–3.00	2.25–2.50	5.50–5.75
Philadelphia	36	2.60–3.00	2.50–2.90	5.00–5.75
Baltimore...	10	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75	5.50
Pittsburgh..	18	2.75	2.25	5.75–6.00
Cincinnati...	4	2.75	2.00–2.25	5.50
Chicago.....	19	2.25–2.50	2.00–2.25	5.00–5.50
St. Louis....	22	[6] 2.00	[6] 1.75–2.00	[6] 5.25–5.50
Kansas City.	15	[6] 1.75	[6] 1.25–1.50	[6] 6.00

APPLES, New York Baldwins A 2½ inch—Barrels.

New York..	262	$4.25–4.50	$4.50–4.75	$8.00–8.25
Boston.....	9	4.75–5.00	5.00	6.00–7.00
Philadelphia	30	5.00	4.00–4.25	6.00–7.00
Baltimore...	2	3.50–3.75	3.00–3.50	6.50
Pittsburgh..	62	4.25–4.50	[7] 4.25–4.50	6.75–7.00
Cincinnati..	22	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.75	6.75–7.00
Chicago.....	72	4.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	7.00–7.50
St. Louis....	8	[7] 5.50	.....	5.50
Kansas City	1	[7] 4.25–4.75	[7] 4.25–4.75	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans and Spitzenburgs—Boxes.

New York..	230	$2.25–2.75	$2.50–3.00	$2.50–2.85
Philadelphia	45	2.00	1.75–2.00	2.40–2.60
Chicago.....	177	1.85–2.25	2.00–2.25	2.50–3.00
Kansas City.	98	2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50	3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me....	[1] $0.80	[1] $0.75–0.80	[1] $1.41
Rochester, N. Y....	.90– .95	.90– .95	1.65–1.70
Grand Rapids, Mich	.55– .63	.57½–.67½	1.50–1.55
Waupaca, Wis.....	.55– .60	.65	[8] 1.00–1.25
Minneapolis, Minn.	.60– .63	.60– .65	1.35–1.50
Idaho Falls, Idaho..	.60	.50	[9] 1.15
Colorado Points....	[9] .30– .35	[9] .35– .40	[9] .90
CABBAGE.			
Rochester, N. Y.....	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	42.00–43.00
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (bbl.).....	4.00	3.85–4.00	7.00
Spokane, Wash. (box).....	1.65	1.55	1.50
ONIONS.			
Massachusetts pts..	2.00	1.30–1.50	5.25

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn. Nancy Halls.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Midwestern Jonathans.
[8] Warehouse cash to growers.
[9] Wagonloads cash to growers.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN NOVEMBER, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping districts.	November— 1922	November— 1921	October, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 2, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 3, 1921.	Total last season.
APPLES (box sections).						
California	831	699	845	3,709	4,506	5,071
Colorado	925	429	1,094	2,273	3,569	3,883
Idaho	1,077	841	1,473	2,664	5,112	5,825
Montana	59	97	192	287	636	688
New Mexico	23	12	185	341	610	615
Oregon	1,242	1,897	755	2,134	4,678	6,554
Utah	190	61	352	559	724	735
Washington	5,516	7,749	6,577	14,722	23,773	32,937
Total	9,863	11,785	11,473	26,689	43,608	56,313
APPLES (barrel sections).						
Arkansas	134	.....	835	2,250	1	4
Georgia	23	14	43	233	131	135
Illinois	329	8	1,136	3,594	326	447
Kansas	191	1	466	989	60	66
Maine	101	1,143	94	198	4,005	4,306
Md., other	84	1	274	544	90	92
Massachusetts	98	16	100	214	159	159
Michigan	812	112	2,369	5,324	5,939	5,980
Nebraska	67	1	356	519	4	7
N. Hampshire	76	82	90	167	304	321
New Jersey	20	0	69	408	174	179
New York	5,282	1,206	7,289	17,559	11,374	17,832
North Carolina	30	.....	57	218	8	8
Ohio	24	35	105	226	582	618
Pennsylvania	315	9	718	1,323	188	226
Virginia	756	17	1,416	3,597	243	314
West Virginia	256	19	762	1,496	633	801
Other sections	60	14	742	3,116	592	635
Total	8,876	2,679	17,830	43,866	24,820	32,138
CABBAGE.						
Colorado	178	71	672	1,793	2,552	2,564
Michigan	86	25	279	726	415	462
Minnesota	116	34	549	988	563	583
New York	2,076	1,784	2,264	5,364	5,525	9,206
Ohio	36	13	140	569	334	335
Pennsylvania	61	71	186	277	263	303
Va. (Roanoke)	34	1	142	1,011	760	760
Washington	16	81	24	81	154	170
Wisconsin	761	373	2,016	3,977	2,061	2,818
Iowa	21	1	52	553	140	140
Other sections	63	106	126	16,856	12,599	13,659
Total	3,448	2,560	6,450	32,195	25,366	31,000
CAULIFLOWER.						
Calif., N. dist	12	43	.....	23	140	1,078
Calif., S. dist	54	433	14	91	632	2,531
N. Y., L. Is	191	119	221	443	352	353
N. Y., other	13	25	40	176	218	218
Other sections	2	11	13	20	25	155
Total	272	631	288	753	1,367	4,335
CELERY.						
Calif., N. dist	809	495	34	944	647	1,861
Calif., S. dist	39	45	13	63	74	776
Michigan	232	128	473	1,270	954	1,013
New York	709	708	1,151	2,148	2,062	3,035
Oregon	41	23	25	70	41	43
Other sections	30	44	188	5,386	4,882	4,912
Total	1,860	1,443	1,884	9,881	8,660	11,640
GRAPES.						
Calif., N. dist	1,506	652	5,520	13,096	13,581	13,581
Calif., C. dist	3,802	1,301	7,308	21,333	17,443	17,448
Calif., S. dist	133	13	1,502	3,869	1,850	1,850
New York	366	2	5,567	7,488	2,451	2,451
Pennsylvania	47	0	1,314	1,514	390	390
Other sections	5	.....	1,973	6,590	1,483	1,483
Total	5,859	1,968	23,184	53,890	37,198	37,203

Shipping districts.	November— 1922	November— 1921	October, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 2, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 3, 1921.	Total last season.
LETTUCE (old crop).						
Idaho	230	75	497	808	182	182
New Jersey	261	312	150	537	458	478
Oregon	35	0	72	114	25	25
Va., 2d crop	43	34	1	44	35	47
Other sections	14	48	497	20,307	17,554	17,568
Total	583	469	1,217	21,810	18,254	18,300
LETTUCE (new crop).						
California	668	987	214	954	1,500	10,285
Florida	121	25	0	185	48	2,791
Sections not yet shipping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,734
Total	789	1,012	214	1,139	1,548	21,810
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. dist	36	55	66	731	835	885
Calif., S. Dist	539	537	286	2,455	3,002	3,335
Colorado	94	39	488	1,823	908	994
New Jersey	288	185	561	4,884	3,168	3,207
New York	48	144	66	258	371	516
Other sections	194	186	237	7,924	6,598	6,628
Total	1,199	1,146	1,704	18,075	14,882	15,565
ONIONS.						
Calif., N. dist	153	350	226	1,716	2,139	2,663
Calif., S. dist	3	12	0	1,226	927	928
Colorado	48	28	111	188	301	443
Indiana	256	161	1,117	3,307	1,204	1,840
Iowa	56	18	219	838	396	412
Massachusetts	135	185	362	1,057	1,476	2,224
Michigan	373	27	524	1,218	299	421
Minnesota	70	23	191	366	140	172
New York	268	234	505	1,369	2,009	2,946
Ohio	483	119	894	2,788	802	1,736
Oregon	30	39	34	81	243	351
Washington	35	15	34	603	540	650
Wisconsin	28	8	87	210	61	104
Other sections	80	29	383	6,577	5,799	5,887
Total	2,018	1,248	4,687	21,544	16,327	20,777
PEARS.						
California	115	118	363	6,059	4,422	4,428
Michigan	25	.....	574	1,833	610	610
Oregon	92	8	318	1,799	974	974
New York	253	91	1,750	5,063	2,819	2,854
Washington	80	67	500	2,472	2,791	2,827
Other sections	16	1	439	1,928	1,033	1,129
Total	581	285	3,944	19,154	12,649	12,822
SWEET POTATOES.						
Arkansas	11	40	2	21	137	577
California	221	232	225	631	758	999
Delaware	181	128	51	269	224	1,728
Georgia	54	97	48	180	278	1,342
Illinois	46	49	.....	50	61	151
Louisiana	61	112	74	409	347	961
Maryland	262	100	248	875	658	1,291
New Jersey	304	254	430	1,321	1,152	2,215
North Carolina	20	48	15	392	631	1,018
Tennessee	88	73	70	263	398	1,568
Texas	92	83	135	451	395	746
Va., E. Shore	1,068	707	1,954	6,086	4,730	4,779
Va. other	16	20	29	260	250	335
Other sections	25	107	52	589	811	1,569
Total	2,449	2,045	3,333	11,797	10,830	19,278

Shipping districts.	November— 1922	November— 1921	October, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 2, 1922.	Season to— Dec. 3, 1921.	Total last season.
SPINACH.						
Maryland	148	116	169	355	128	372
New Jersey	36	51	37	74	64	95
Virginia	207	115	7	250	142	2,217
Other sections	6	15	1	6	7	1,970
Total	397	297	214	685	341	4,654
TOMATOES.						
Calif., N. dist	72	184	473	1,082	577	577
Calif., S. dist	203	211	332	878	1,127	1,137
Other sections	9	33	365	24,175	15,423	15,490
Total	284	428	1,170	26,135	17,127	17,204
WHITE POTATOES. (Late crop.) Leading sections:						
Calif., N. dist	535	530	525	3,152	3,702	6,511
Colorado	1,324	1,394	1,835	6,391	8,390	17,738
Idaho	1,328	1,064	1,603	5,515	6,976	14,616
Iowa	102	6	387	712	72	91
Maine	2,657	2,882	3,016	7,809	12,989	37,999
Michigan	2,063	1,886	2,310	5,715	5,841	15,174
Minnesota	2,409	2,197	6,884	15,357	17,209	29,659
Montana	155	185	375	591	1,059	1,836
Nebraska	421	390	846	2,599	3,349	5,321
Nevada	159	71	143	314	220	462
N. Y., L. Is	861	303	2,193	5,460	3,776	4,929
N. Y., other	1,609	1,643	1,081	2,884	6,973	13,956
North Dakota	839	566	2,839	4,753	8,417	10,496
Oregon	174	216	96	723	480	1,390
Pennsylvania	1,058	578	1,242	3,343	2,284	3,575
South Dakota	205	99	1,437	2,454	3,166	3,348
Utah	107	36	397	1,733	1,035	1,074
Washington	516	856	461	1,606	2,801	6,224
Wisconsin	1,808	719	3,469	6,995	3,739	10,970
Total	18,330	15,621	31,236	78,106	92,478	185,369
Other sections:						
Arizona	80	53	110	211	104	222
Calif., S. dist	12	96	7	1,758	2,601	2,741
Delaware	15	11	.....	96	51	117
Kansas	23	15	39	2,486	2,375	2,379
Md., E. Shore	109	63	24	139	76	534
New Jersey	622	284	1,984	17,950	10,266	10,476
Ohio	14	6	12	32	20	28
Vermont	21	66	13	34	205	303
Va., E. Shore	118	187	12	133	210	360
Va., Norfolk	76	206	14	92	248	526
Wyoming	85	47	236	505	661	954
Others	42	74	60	1,193	1,434	1,684
Total	1,217	1,108	2,475	24,629	18,251	20,324
SUMMARY, WHITE POTATOES.						
Late crop:						
Leading sections	18,330	15,621	31,236	78,106	92,478	185,369
Other sections	1,217	1,108	2,475	24,629	18,251	20,324
Early crop	.....	.....	.....	40,771	32,454	32,558
Total	19,547	16,729	33,711	143,506	143,183	238,251

Early cauliflower in southern California was slow to head up. A few shipments of the Snowball variety were sold at $1.50–$2 per crate at loading points. Movement of the Pearl variety was just beginning in December. The area in cauliflower in that section is reported as 5,000 acres.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending— Dec. 9, 1922	Week ending— Dec. 10, 1921	Week ending— Dec. 2, 1922	November. 1922	November. 1921	October. 1922	October. 1921	September. 1922	September. 1921	Season to— Dec. 9, 1922	Season to— Dec. 10, 1921
Apples:											
Box areas	1,870	1,541	1,939	9,863	11,785	11,473	22,891	3,366	6,694	28,618	45,149
Barrel areas	890	362	892	8,876	2,679	17,830	12,226	10,537	6,452	44,886	25,182
Cabbage	757	512	396	3,448	2,560	6,450	5,467	3,395	2,818	32,963	25,878
Cauliflower	125	98	70	272	631	288	493	155	171	878	1,465
Celery	518	534	316	1,860	1,443	1,884	1,815	783	516	10,415	9,194
Grapes	93	2	268	5,859	1,968	23,184	14,671	20,120	16,743	54,052	37,194
Lettuce:											
Old crop	15	21	40	583	469	1,217	858	1,274	1,302	21,859	18,275
New crop	384	302	246	789	1,012	214	395	.....	.....	[1] 1,523	[1] 1,851
Onions	395	304	320	2,018	1,248	4,687	2,608	4,361	8,362	21,946	16,631
Pears	38	43	36	581	285	8,944	1,290	6,559	3,972	19,181	12,692
Potatoes:											
Sweet	587	534	418	2,449	2,045	3,333	3,405	3,587	2,933	12,411	11,364
White	3,153	2,670	3,187	19,547	16,729	33,711	43,250	23,795	26,040	146,709	145,854
Spinach	94	113	105	397	297	214	12	22	.....	794	454
Tomatoes	21	16	83	284	428	1,170	863	3,998	2,847	26,136	17,143
Vegetables, mixed	262	218	182	1,199	1,146	1,704	1,528	1,719	1,282	18,347	15,100
Total	9,202	7,270	8,448	58,025	44,725	111,303	111,772	83,671	75,132	439,195	381,575

[1] Not included in totals. (New season beginning Oct. 1.)

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS FOR OCTOBER.

Commodity. and State.	October. 1922	October. 1921	September. 1922	September. 1921	Total Jan.–Oct. 1922	Total Jan.–Oct. 1921
GRAPEFRUIT.						
Arizona	23	20	0	0	40	29
California	12	25	9	37	394	357
Florida	1,513	1,332	210	300	11,122	9,022
Total	1,548	1,377	219	337	11,556	9,408
LEMONS.						
California	314	588	496	851	9,103	10,992
ORANGES.						
Alabama	0	21	0	0	0	21
Arizona	0	4	0	0	6	5
California	1,418	2,598	1,084	2,477	23,050	41,433
Florida	1,143	488	89	2	10,010	12,913
Total	2,561	3,111	1,173	2,479	33,066	54,372

Hay and Feed

HAY RECEIPTS DURING WEEK NORMAL FOR TIME OF YEAR

Trend of Market Slightly Upward—Demand for All Hays Was of Moderate Volume.

Reports from the principal hay markets for the week ending Dec. 9 indicated that prices held fairly steady throughout the week with the trend of the market slightly upward. Receipts were fairly heavy and were considered normal for this season of the year. The demand in most markets was of fair volume, although most of the buying was for immediate needs. Hay of good quality was in good demand at practically every market, while in a few markets the lower grades sold slowly. Receipts of hay at the various markets are shown in the following table:

City.	Week ending—		
	Dec. 9, 1922.	Dec. 2, 1922.	Dec. 10, 1921.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	114	128	27
New York	185	138	199
Philadelphia	81	72	126
Pittsburgh	115	108	111
Cincinnati	80	95	149
Chicago	390	449	327
Minneapolis-St. Paul	210	141	203
St. Louis	161	136	.....
Kansas City	716	699	287
Los Angeles	204	232	99
San Francisco	.....	86	64

TIMOTHY HIGHER IN EAST.

Timothy.—Timothy prices in most of the eastern markets advanced about 50¢ per ton for the higher grades. At Boston receipts were slightly smaller than for the previous week, and best grades of timothy and clover mixed were in light supply and sold at firm prices. Dealers, however, were willing to make slight concessions in price to sell the lower grades in order to save storage charges. Buyers in the New York market showed increasing interest in the offerings from day to day and the trend of the market was steadily upward. Stocks are said to be low, but most dealers continued to buy for their immediate needs only. Because of the prospective closing of river navigation at an early date and the scarcity of railroad equipment, no material increase in receipts was expected.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets showed but little change throughout the week, although prices for the better grades of timothy were advanced about 50¢ a ton during the week at Philadelphia. Receipts and demand were practically normal.

The hay market was also slightly firmer at most of the southern distributing markets. Receipts generally were light, the demand, though of small volume, being about equal to the receipts. Locally grown hay continued to be offered in fair quantities, but in the larger markets the prices asked for Johnson grass and other local hays were not sufficiently low to cause dealers to purchase them in preference to timothy. Peanut and peavine hay was offered from Georgia country points at fairly low prices, peanut hay being quoted in Savannah at $20 per ton and Johnson grass at $19 per ton.

With receipts lighter than was expected by the trade, prices were advanced about $1 a ton during the week at Chicago. The increased movement which was expected did not fully materialize and only 390 cars of all kinds of hay were received compared with 449 cars for the previous week. The movement was especially heavy during the first part of the week, but fell off rapidly, so that at the close the accumulation of the first of the week was cleared up. Reports indicated also that country loadings had been restricted and that the movement would probably continue light.

City buyers were disposed to purchase for their immediate needs only so as not to accumulate stocks until after the inventory at the first of the year. The railroads were making prompt deliveries of hay and had discontinued the holding of hay upon tracks outside of Chicago until a number of cars had accumulated. Receipts showed a very small percentage of hay of high quality, which resulted in a range of $4–$5 a ton between the No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

At Cincinnati the movement of cars to western territory caused a car shortage in the section tributary to that market, so that receipts for the week were below the requirements of the markets. This resulted in an advance of about 50¢ per ton on the various grades of hay, with dealers offering premiums of $1–$1.50 per ton for exceptionally good cars. The principal buying was from retailers, although some hay was taken by shippers who reported better inquiries from the South. The market at St. Louis was also firm, with receipts averaging about 20 cars per day.

Alfalfa.—The increased supply of cars to western shippers resulted in large receipts of alfalfa in the western markets and prices were slightly lower. At Kansas City No. 1 alfalfa was quoted $1 below the quotations of the previous week. At Omaha prices were unchanged with the demand of good volume.

Continued heavy receipts of alfalfa at Los Angeles weakened the market and the price of choice rabbit alfalfa declined to $30 per ton and choice dairy hay to $25 per ton.

Prairie.—Prairie prices held fairly firm at the various markets. Receipts apparently were about equal to demand and were well absorbed. Stockyards were the principal buyers. Omaha reported that fewer cars were being furnished shippers, and as a consequence lighter receipts were expected. At Minneapolis receipts were increased to a point where it was difficult to find a market, especially for the lower grades. Dealers stated that there was very little outside demand. December is usually a dull month at this market and buyers were said to be holding off expecting lower prices.

Peru Showing Interest in Improving Live Stock.

An increased interest in improving live stock in Peru is shown in a recent decree of the President providing for an annual National Live Stock Exposition, to be opened on the second Sunday in October of each year, according to a recent consular report.

PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, DECEMBER 9, 1922.
[In dollars per ton—carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	25.00	26.50	22.00	19.50	25.00	24.50	24.00	22.00	19.00	22.00	17.00	20.50	.....	16.25	.....
Standard timothy	.....	25.50	21.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.50	16.50	18.50	.....	15.25	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.00	24.50	20.50	17.00	23.00	22.50	21.60	20.50	17.50	17.00	16.60	16.50	.....	15.00	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	24.50	19.00	18.00	24.00	24.00	.....	.....	18.00	18.00	16.00	.....	.....	15.75	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.60	21.00	.....	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00	[2] 16.00	19.00	.....	14.50	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	18.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	17.00	[2] 17.00	19.00	.....	16.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	33.60	31.00	25.00	24.00	23.00	28.00	20.25	22.00	[3] 25.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	31.00	28.50	.....	20.00	21.00	26.00	18.25	20.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	28.50	26.50	.....	17.00	17.00	.....	15.50	16.75	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.50	.....	15.50	13.50	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.50	15.50	14.00	12.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
STRAW.															
No. 1 wheat	14.50	.....	14.50	14.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	9.00	.....	7.50	9.50	.....
No. 1 oat	14.50	.....	14.60	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10.00	.....	8.50	9.50	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.50	24.50	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	31.00	30.50	30.00	29.00	31.50	.....	.....	.....	28.50	25.50	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	31.75	.....	32.50	31.00	32.00	33.00	.....	27.00	29.00	.....	.....	25.50	.....	22.50	39.00
Hard winter	31.50	.....	31.00	29.50	31.50	.....	31.00	.....	28.50	26.25	.....	25.00	23.50	22.50	36.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	30.75	30.50	30.00	28.50	33.00	.....	.....	28.00	29.00	25.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	35.00	31.50	35.00	35.00	.....	.....	32.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	31.00	.....	29.00	28.50	26.50	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	35.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	23.50	.....
Wheat millrun	34.00	.....	33.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....
Rye middlings	30.75	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	56.50	56.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	51.25	49.50	.....	54.00	52.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	54.50	53.50	53.25	50.75	45.25	.....	49.00	43.50	48.75	51.00	.....	.....	52.50	50.00	46.00
Cottonseed (36%)	60.50	50.00	49.50	47.25	42.75	45.00	47.00	40.50	45.50	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	33.00	30.25	.....	29.00	27.50	25.50	33.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	45.60	44.35	44.95	42.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.75	38.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	36.50	36.60	35.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	30.00	.....	28.50	27.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	36.00	36.00	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	29.00	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 37.00
Dried beet pulp	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Choice. [4] Rolled.

EASIER TENDENCY PREVAILED IN MARKETS FOR FEEDSTUFFS

Offerings of Most Feeds Increased—Light Demand Continued—Good Inquiry in Southwest.

Mill-feed markets were dull and easier during the week ending Dec. 9. The number of offerings increased, and the demand was not able to absorb them. Little interest was shown by interior dealers, which was attributed to the recent arrival of a number of cars which had been delayed in transit and to the holding off of buyers who expect lower prices to prevail later.

A notable exception to the general situation was the good inquiry from the Southwest, reduced freight rates having materially assisted in stimulating the demand from that section.

Prices in general held steady with the exception of high protein feeds which in most markets were available at $1–$1.50 below last week's quotations. The light feeding during the past few months has resulted in ample supplies in dealers' hands, and storage stocks were considered about normal for this season of the year.

WHEAT MILL FEED OUTPUT AMPLE.

Wheat mill feeds.—Production of wheat mill feeds, despite reduced operation of flour mills in the Minneapolis territory, was fully equal to the demand. Offerings of bran were fairly well absorbed, but the heavier feeds were in poor request. Reddog was easily the weakest item on the list, and firm bids at 50¢ below the quoted price were freely accepted. While reddog was quoted at about the same price as prevailed at this time last year, bran and other wheat feeds were quoted at $5–$7 per ton above prices which were asked at that time.

Transit middlings were weak and offerings were so far in excess of the demand that concessions of 50¢–$1 were made to move shipments. The demand, generally speaking, was light. Interior dealers appeared well stocked up. Little urgent pressure to sell was manifested by mills, many of which have contracted their December output with resellers. Supplies in dealers' hands were thought to be fair. Storage stocks, receipts, and shipments were good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—The market for cottonseed cake and meal was very similar to that existing during the early part of the season. At that time, as during the past week, the volume of buying was comparatively light and shippers tried to outdo one another in cutting prices. Whether the reduced quotations were warranted by actual supply and demand conditions is problematical. Mills did not follow the decline but maintained firm prices, indicating that stocks are principally in jobbers' hands. Stocks at mills were about normal. Dealers reported a slow demand. In the Northeast sales were slow. Shipments with a northern routing were quoted at lower prices than those with a southern routing. This was caused by the fairly good demand in the Southeast which was partly met by freer offerings from the Southwest. The hull market was lower and the demand light. Receipts and shipments were fair.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was fair. Offerings were liberal. Because of the car shortage eastern mills were unable to supply the demand for immediate or quick shipment, although ample stocks were available. The car shortage was relieved somewhat in Milwaukee, and shipments were good, resulting in reduced stocks in that market, which were firmly held at $50.25 per ton bulk. The export demand was light. Stocks abroad were good and in poor request. A recent sale of 1,500 tons of damaged American linseed cake in Rotterdam, Holland, was consummated at around $30 per ton. Production improved as a result of better flax receipts. Receipts and shipments were fair.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed prices quoted by the largest manufacturers were unchanged from last week. Sales by resellers were made at 50¢ below mill quotations. Production while reduced to approximately 80% of the output of the whole industry was quite ample to take care of the light demand. Sales to consumers were reported as unsatisfactory by interior dealers. A number of mills which recently had little or nothing to offer again entered the market. No pressure of offerings was in evidence except on the part of resellers. Supplies in dealers' hands were considered good, and stocks at mills were fair. Receipts and shipments were heavy.

Hominy feed.—Offerings of hominy feed were light. White hominy feed, because of scarcity in a few sections, commanded a premium of 50¢–$1 over yellow hominy feed. A few of the principal mills reported being sold up for the next 20 days. Prices in most of the markets were unchanged from last week, and the demand appeared fairly well satisfied. Supplies of buyers were not considered large. Production and stocks at mills were light. The movement was light, but receipts in markets were ample.

Alfalfa meal.—The offerings of alfalfa meal were in excess of the demand. Recent attractive prices stimulated production, with the result that stocks at mills were heavier than they have been for some time. Feed manufacturers in principal markets were reported as having good supplies, and no heavy demand from that source is expected in the near future. The interior demand was light. Prices ruled 50¢ per ton lower in most markets. Choice medium grade was quoted about $2 per ton higher than No. 1, and No. 2 was offered $1.50 per ton below the price of No. 1. For fine ground meal a premium of $3 per ton was asked. Shipments were good and receipts in markets were heavy.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Dec. 12, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Chemical Changes in Calcium Arsenate During Storage. By C. C. McDonnell and C. M. Smith, Insecticide and Fungicide Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, and B. R. Coad, Delta Laboratory, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 28, figs. 52. Nov. 28, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1115.) Price, 10¢.

A discussion of investigations made to determine chemical changes in calcium arsenate during storage as a result of injury to cotton plants caused by an application of this material.

Leaf-Spot, A Disease of the Sugar Beet. By C. O. Townsend, Pathologist in Charge of Sugar-Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 19, fig. 10. Revised August, 1922. (Farmers's Bulletin 618.)

Discusses the effects of this disease and suggests methods of control. Of interest to farmers in the Northern and Western States.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 50, No. 9. September, 1922. (December, 1922.) Pp. 453–514, fig. 29, charts, 24. Price, 15¢ a copy, $1.50 a year payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: The preparation and significance of free-air pressure maps for the central and eastern United States. By C. L. Meisinger.—J. Bjerknes, and H. Solberg on the life cycle of cyclones and the polar front theory of atmospheric circulation. By A. J. Henry.—Foot-layer densities of snow. By H. F. Alps.—A simple snow-density measurer. By W. W. Korhonen.—The climatograph: A new form of chart for climatic phenomena. By E. N. Munns.—Dry months in the United States. By A. J. Henry.—Records of tornadoes in Tennessee, 1802–1921. By R. Nunn.—The heavy rainfall of Sept. 2, 1922, at Washington, D. C. By A. J. Henry.—Sessions of the Meteorological Section of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Rome, Italy, May 4–9, 1922. By H. H. Kimball.

Utility Value of Pure-Bred Live Stock. By D. S. Burch, Editor, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 22, figs. 13. (Department Circular 235.) Price, 10¢.

FINAL COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

(Concluded from front page.)

The average weight per running bale this year is estimated by the department at 503.5 lbs. gross, compared with 498.5 lbs. in 1921, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, 506.4 lbs. in 1920, 504.2 lbs. in 1919, and 504.9 lbs., the average for the preceding five years.

The price per pound of lint cotton to producers on Dec. 1, 1922, was 23.8¢, compared with a Dec. 1 price of 16.2¢ in 1921, 13.9¢ in 1920, 35.6¢ in 1919, 27.6¢ in 1918, 27.7¢ in 1917, 19.6¢ in 1916, and 11.3¢ in 1915.

Reports from the field representatives of the department indicate varied conditions in the cotton States. The production in Tennessee exceeds expectations, as in only six counties was there any serious weevil damage, and even in those counties the dry weather reduced the expected damage. The cotton crop of Georgia deteriorated to the last on account of weevil and drought, and there was heavy abandonment and decrease of acreage under cultivation.

Abandonment of acreage in Louisiana was mostly confined to land flooded by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Texas had a scattered top crop in localities that mostly escaped the weevil. Early killing frosts occurred in the northwestern and central western parts of the State.

From Arkansas a large labor movement to cities, including the migration of Negroes who were cotton-field hands to northern cities, was reported, thus delaying picking. Little of the first crop of cotton remains to be harvested in Yuma County, Ariz., on account of squash bugs in August and September and continued humidity that caused general shedding of bolls.

Everywhere in the cotton belt weather conditions were favorable to early picking and as a consequence ginning was advanced much more than usual.

Live Stock in Denmark Still Below Pre-war Numbers.

All classes of live stock except goats are still fewer in number in Denmark, excluding South Jutland, than they were at the outbreak of the war. Hogs have increased nearly 75% since 1920, but are still 30% below the pre-war figure. The number of sheep is now about 18% less than in 1920 and 20% less than in 1914. Cattle have increased very little in numbers since 1920 and are now 7% below the pre-war number.

Grain

GRAIN PRICES SCORED GOOD ADVANCES DURING PAST WEEK

Possible Action of Congress on Proposed Rural Credits Bill a Leading Market Factor.

A number of bullish factors developed in the grain market at the close of the week ending Dec. 9 which caused prices to advance materially over those prevailing at the close of the previous week. December wheat at Chicago advanced 3¾¢ and closed at $1.22⅜ while May closed at $1.20¼. December corn closed at 72¼¢ compared with 69½¢ on Dec. 2.

During the early part of the week both wheat and corn prices held only fairly steady, but with fluctuations within narrow ranges. On Saturday, however, prices advanced sharply, principally because it was claimed that if the recommended legislation relative to a rural credit bill and a foreign credit bill were passed by Congress producers would be enabled to hold their wheat for an advantageous market while foreign countries would be enabled to come into the American market for needed supplies.

OTHER STRENGTHENING FACTORS.

The more immediate strengthening factor, however, appeared to be the small visible supply of wheat in both the United States and Canada and an improved foreign demand. Colder weather in the winter wheat belt with no snow protection was also a factor of strength. Corn future prices were ruled by practically the same factors that advanced wheat prices.

At most of the markets cash grain prices advanced with the future prices. At Chicago offerings of cash wheat were very light, especially of the soft winter wheat, which sold at a premium of 11¢–12¢ over the December prices throughout the week. No. 2 Hard Winter was quoted at the close of the week at 2½¢–3¢ over the December. Receipts totaled 197 cars. Local and outside mills were the principal buyers although exporters were in the market on Saturday. No sales were reported, however, as bids were ½¢ below a working basis.

The Minneapolis market closed the week at firm prices with receipts increased to 2,696 cars. No. 1 Dark Northern sold at 4¢–18¢ over the December future price with both Minneapolis and outside mills active buyers. Lower grades sold more readily although price ranges were practically unchanged. Flour demand suffered the usual holiday dullness and prices declined 10¢–20¢ per bbl. Spring first patent flour in carload lots was quoted at $6.55–$7.25 per bbl.

The scarcity of good milling wheat at St. Louis caused a firm market and prices advanced 2¢–3¢. Receipts totaled 642 cars. Export buying of hard winter was resumed toward the end of the week and some sales were made to the Gulf for shipment by barges.

There was a marked improvement in the milling demand at Kansas City which advanced cash wheat prices materially despite the increased receipts which amounted to 1479 cars. Northwestern mills were active buyers, dealers reporting more inquiries than for some weeks.

Export demand from the Gulf was slack although a sale of 250,000 bus. of hard winter wheat was reported by Chicago for shipment via the Gulf at 9c over the Chicago December for shipment the last half of January.

Exports of wheat inspected out under American grades, totaling 2,565,000 bus. were about 500,000 bus. less than for the previous week.

Primary receipts increased during the week, being estimated at 11,177,000 bus. The visible supply was given at 33,516,000 bus. compared with 47,337,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year. Wheat and flour on ocean passage was estimated at 52,000,000 bus.

CORN MOVEMENT INCREASES.

Country offerings of corn were more liberal during the week and primary receipts increased to 7,327,000 bus. Receipts in carloads at the principal markets were as follows: Chicago, 2,123; St. Louis, 299; Kansas City, 223; Minneapolis, 165; and Cincinnati, 137. The visible supply was given at 11,336,000 bus.

Heavy receipts weakened the corn market at Chicago during the week but prices were higher at the close, having been influenced largely by the higher future prices. Corn products' companies and elevators were the principal buyers although shippers were fairly active and bought corn for eastern distribution. Foreign demand was improved with Norway reported as an important buyer at the seaboard.

Heavy sales of corn in Iowa were reported at 65¢ net to the producers. There was a good demand from the Far West but this was filled principally by Nebraska shippers and not from the Kansas City territory, a condition which caused a rather sluggish demand at that market. Local feeders and Texas dealers also were buying only for their local needs.

Elevator and local industries took most of the corn receipts at St. Louis but the demand was not urgent. Receipts at Cincinnati were reported to be principally shipments bought from St. Louis and Kansas City as local receipts were small because of a scarcity of cars, and were not sufficient for the needs of feeders and local industries.

The oats market was generally dull although prices were fairly well maintained by the strength of corn and wheat. Primary receipts were slightly less than for the previous week and totaled 4,597,000 bus. Shipments were 3,318,000 bus.

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e. 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Dec. 9, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1].	1,914	335	.....	117	420
Gulf ports [2].	316	355	5	.....	52
Pacific ports [3].	335	.....	.....	504	.....
Total.	2,565	690	5	621	472
Previous week.	3,107	345	257	638	1,343
Corresponding week last year.	2,675	1,150	19	701	572
Total July 1 to Dec. 9, 1922.	86,977	26,008	12,597	15,583	16,542
Corresponding period last year.	126,359	13,186	499	16,911	4,610

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, December 8, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	127	134½	123½	131	.....	.....
Hard Winter.	No. 1	121	119⅞	120⅞	120	122	122½
	No. 2	120⅞	118⅞	119¾	119¼	121	121⅛
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	120⅝	118	119¾	.....	121	121
Red Winter.	No. 2	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	131½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	129	126	126	126	128	128
	No. 2	123	121	121	119	121	124
	No. 3	118	115	113	112	116	118
Northern Spg.	No. 1	123	120	119	119	122	123
	No. 2	121	117	117	117	119	119
	No. 3	115	114	113	114	115	117
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	119½	118⅜	118	118	118½	118¾
	No. 3	119⅜	118⅜	118	118¾	120	118¾
Hard Winter.	No. 1	112	.....	112	.....	117	117
	No. 2	113⅝	112⅝	112¾	112½	115¼	114⅜
	No. 3	112⅞	111⅞	111½	112½	113⅞	113⅝
Yel. Hrd. Wr.	No. 2	110	110½	111	.....	.....	110
	No. 3	.....	109	108	.....	.....	109½
Red Winter.	No. 3	.....	116	115½	117	116	115
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	116¼	118	114⅞	112⅞	114	116½
	No. 3	117	116⅜	113¾	112⅝	113	115⅞
Hard Winter.	No. 1	112	111½	.....	109⅞	112	111¾
	No. 2	111⅛	109½	110⅝	109	111½	111½
	No. 3	110	109	108⅝	108¾	109⅝	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	109	.....	109	.....	112
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter.	No. 2	130	130	130½	129½	130	129
	No. 3	127½	125¾	126½	127	128¼	128½
CORN.							
CHICAGO.							
White.	No. 2	72⅜	71½	71½	71½	72½	72¼
	No. 3	72	70½	70	70½	71½	71¼
Yellow.	No. 2	72¾	71⅞	71½	71½	72¼	72½
	No. 3	72	70½	70½	70½	71½	71½
Mixed.	No. 1	73	.....	72	71½	.....	72½
	No. 2	72¾	71½	71	71	72½	72¼
	No. 3	71⅞	70½	70	70	71¼	71
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow.	No. 1	69⅞	68½	67	.....	.....	67½
	No. 2	69½	67	65½	.....	.....	67
	No. 3	68⅞	65¾	65	65	66¼	66½
KANSAS CITY.							
White.	No. 2	69¼	69	68⅞	69	69½	70
Yellow.	No. 2	72	71½	70⅞	.....	.....	72
	No. 3	71	70½	69¾	71¼	71½	.....
Mixed.	No. 2	69	69	69½	69	69½	70
	No. 3	.....	69	69	.....	70	70
OMAHA.							
White.	No. 2	65⅞	65	.....	65½	66½	65½
	No. 3	66½	64½	65½	63⅝	66	64½
Yellow.	No. 1	.....	.....	66½	.....	67½	67
	No. 2	67⅞	67⅝	66⅞	66½	67⅞	67½
	No. 3	66½	65½	66	64⅝	66	65½
Mixed.	No. 2	65½	65⅝	65	64⅜	64½	65¾
	No. 3	64¾	67	64	.....	64¾	64½
ST. LOUIS.							
White.	No. 2	.....	.....	72½	.....	72½	73
	No. 3	70½	70	69⅝	69½	70½	70
Yellow.	No. 2	73	73	73½	73	73½	74¼
	No. 3	71½	70½	69	70½	71	71
OATS.							
CHICAGO.							
White.	No. 1	.....	44½	.....	45	46½	46¼
	No. 2	45½	44	44	44½	44⅞	45
	No. 3	44	43	42½	43	43½	43½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White.	No. 2	41⅜	40	41	.....	41⅜	40⅜
	No. 3	39¼	38¼	39	39½	39½	39
KANSAS CITY.							
White.	No. 2	.....	44	43½	43½	.....	.....
	No. 3	42⅝	42⅜	42½	42⅞	42⅜	43½
OMAHA.							
White.	No. 2	41½	40½	.....	40½	41⅝	.....
	No. 3	40½	40⅜	40	40⅜	40¾	40⅞
ST. LOUIS.							
White.	No. 2	45½	44½	44½	45	45½	45½
	No. 3	44½	43½	44	44½	44⅞	44¾
RYE.							
CHICAGO.							
No. 2.		84	83¼	84½	84½	86	86
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western.	No. 2	79½	78½	78¾	78⅝	80½	80½
Daily Closing Prices of Futures.							
CHICAGO.							
Wheat.	Dec.	118¾	117¾	117⅞	118½	118¾	119⅝
	May	116⅝	115⅞	115½	116½	116⅝	117½
Corn.	Dec.	70½	70	68⅝	69⅝	70⅞	70⅝
	May	69½	69½	68¾	69¾	70	69⅞
Oats.	Dec.	43	42	42½	42⅞	43½	44½
	May	42⅝	42⅜	42½	42⅜	43	43½
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat.	Dec.	108¾	107½	106¾	108½	108	109
	May	107½	107½	106½	107½	107⅞	108½
Corn.	Dec.	66½	66½	65½	66½	66½	66⅝
	May	67⅞	67	66½	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝
Oats.	Dec.	41⅜	41½	41	41	41⅜	41
	May	41⅝	41⅜	41½	41½	41⅞	41½

Cotton

NARROW PRICE FLUCTUATIONS OCCURRED DURING PAST WEEK

Early Losses Practically All Recovered—Market for Cotton Goods Continued Inactive.

The week ending Dec. 9 witnessed a continuation of the relatively limited activity which prevailed in the cotton market during the previous week. Fluctuations in prices, on the whole, were narrow. On Dec. 5 there was a sharp drop of about ½¢ in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts, reports indicating that the reaction was due primarily to liquidation by holders of future contracts and other selling. From then to the end of the week, however, there was a steady advance in prices, in the course of which the loss was practically recovered.

On Dec. 9 the average quoted price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets was 24.78¢ per lb. compared with 24.87¢ at the close of the previous week and 17.31¢ per lb. on the corresponding day in 1921. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points during the week, closing at 24.88¢. December futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points, closing at 24.55¢.

The demand for spot cotton and for domestic cotton goods continued small while reports from abroad indicated that dullness still prevailed in the English cotton trade.

The Bureau of the Census on Dec. 8 reported that 9,318,144 bales of cotton of the 1922 crop had been ginned prior to Dec. 1, compared with 7,639,961 bales and 10,141,293 bales during the corresponding periods of 1921 and 1920, respectively. From Dec. 1, 1921, to the end of the 1921–22 season, the ginnings in the United States amounted to 337,817 bales, the total crop for that season having been 7,977,778 running bales.

Closing Future Prices for December 9 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
December	24.88	17.91	15.65	24.55	16.95	14.76
January	24.92	17.70	15.82	24.58	17.04	14.96
March	25.12	17.70	15.80	24.67	17.17	15.16
May	25.05	17.50	16.01	24.57	17.08	15.35
July	24.73	17.06	16.10	24.33	16.70	15.45

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending December 9.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Norfolk	24.63	24.13	24.38	24.44	24.50	24.75
Augusta	24.63	24.13	24.44	24.50	24.69	24.88
Savannah	24.81	24.35	24.60	24.70	24.88	25.00
Montgomery	24.31	23.88	24.00	24.12	24.25	24.38
New Orleans	25.00	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.75
Memphis	25.25	25.25	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Little Rock	25.25	24.88	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Dallas	24.15	23.60	23.80	23.90	24.05	24.15
Houston	24.85	24.35	24.55	24.65	24.75	24.90
Galveston	24.90	24.40	24.60	24.70	24.80	24.95
Average	24.78	24.35	24.49	24.55	24.64	24.78

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on December 8, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1891	8.06	1902	8.50	1913	13.40
1892	9.75	1903	12.50	1914	7.50
1893	7.81	1904	8.00	1915	12.70
1894	5.75	1905	12.60	1916	19.15
1895	8.38	1906	10.95	1917	29.95
1896	7.44	1907	12.15	1918	20.10
1897	5.88	1908	9.25	1919	39.85
1898	5.75	1909	14.95	1920	16.25
1899	7.69	1910	14.80	1921	18.10
1900	10.12	1911	9.20	1922	24.95
1901	8.37	1912	12.75		

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Dec. 9, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Dec. 9, in each of the markets as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Dec. 9, 1922.	Average. Dec. 10, 1921.	Average. Dec. 11, 1920.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	113	113	113	125	125	150	125	100	125	100	119	218	333
Strict Good Middling	88	88	88	100	100	125	100	75	85	75	92	168	278
Good Middling	63	63	63	75	75	75	75	50	60	50	65	108	218
Strict Middling	38	38	38	38	50	50	50	25	35	25	39	58	118
Middling	24.75	24.88	25.00	24.38	25.00	25.00	24.15	24.90	24.95	24.75	24.78	17.31	15.11
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	38	38	38	38	50	38	38	35	50	25	39	93	228
Low Middling	75	75	75	87	75	87	87	75	100	75	81	218	468
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	125	113	113	150	125	150	150	125	175	150	138	343	643
Good Ordinary[2]	175	150	150	200	200	225	225	175	250	250	200	445	800
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	3	48	105
Strict Middling	38	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	44	138	208
Middling[2]	100	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	123	238	358
Strict Low Middling[2]	150	150	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	175	175	353	550
Low Middling[2]	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	250	250	225	230	453	780
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	75	75	75	87	75	87	87	75	100	75	81	225	328
Strict Middling[2]	150	125	150	150	100	150	150	175	175	200	153	315	440
Middling[2]	200	175	225	200	150	200	225	250	250	225	210	420	580
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling[2]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	105	273	408
Strict Middling[2]	150	150	150	150	125	125	150	175	175	175	153	363	535
Middling[2]	200	200	225	200	150	150	200	250	250	200	203	455	660
Sales for week, bales	3,252	408	1,490	465	5,900	6,026	15,337	13,466	10,240	4,932	[3] 61,516	[3] 56,437	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Dec. 9 amounted to 2,491,256 bales, compared with 1,694,643 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to December 8.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922	1921	1913
	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.
Port receipts	3,574	3,067	5,917
Port stocks	1,089	1,380	1,052
Interior receipts	5,025	4,295	4,269
Interior stocks	1,445	1,576	896
Into sight	6,519	5,472	8,199
Northern spinners' takings	1,010	1,135	1,109
Southern spinners' takings	2,104	1,797	1,213
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,946	4,621	4,333

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to December 8.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922	1921	[1] 1913
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	783,099	660,298	1,580,386
France	384,608	343,290	678,322
Germany	432,876	566,607	1,409,392
Italy	214,854	153,211	193,055
Japan	222,847	437,173	143,002
China	5,300	62,360	.....
Spain	155,602	136,661	130,314
Belgium	98,219	79,500	85,683
Other countries	100,825	102,480	103,048
Total	2,398,230	2,541,580	4,323,202

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Dec. 5.

Exports for the week ending Dec. 8 amounted to 116,564 bales, compared with 269,352 bales the previous week, 160,028 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 287,963 bales for the week ending Dec. 5, 1913.

Stocks of American Cotton in Europe on December 8 and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.
Liverpool	586	135	580	533	561	446
Manchester	64	23	63	68	56	37
Continent	685	84	199	303	651	397
Total	1,335	242	847	904	1,268	880

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Dec. 8, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York, 1922	New York, 1921	New Orleans, 1922	New Orleans, 1921
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	7	.....	1	3
Strict Good Middling	750	199	116	277
Good Middling	6,482	3,264	1,798	2,963
Strict Middling	12,625	12,332	25,328	15,344
Middling	11,011	27,533	21,567	28,725
Strict Low Middling	4,556	25,625	5,296	14,051
Low Middling	459	5,587	344	4,568
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,302	2,389	827	2,495
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	399	2,717	350	2,523
Good Middling Yellow Stained	8	14	3	2
Total	37,599	79,660	55,630	70,951

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Dec. 8, at the port of New York were 57,338 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 103,667 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 275,989 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 405,504 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	26
Middling, full, 1 1/16 ins	27
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	26
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins	28
Middling, full 1⅛ ins	29
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	31½
Memphis:	
Middling, fair color, 1 1/16 ins	25½
Strict Low Middling, off color, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	25
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	28
Low Middling, dull color, 1 3/16 ins	26½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 24¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 25¢ at Memphis on Dec. 9, 1922, and 17¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 18¢ at Memphis on Dec. 10, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans. 1922	New Orleans. 1921	Memphis. 1922	Memphis. 1921
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins	150	225	100	200
1⅛ ins	375	600	200	500
1 3/16 ins	550	1,000	400	800
1¼ ins	800	1,400	600	1,000

Weather

VERY LOW TEMPERATURES AND HEAVY SNOWS IN NORTHWEST

Temperatures Mostly Seasonal in East—Showers and Warmth Benefited Truck in South.

Severe wintry conditions prevailed throughout the Northwestern States during the week ending Dec. 12, with frequent, and in some cases heavy, snows, which were generally unfavorable for stock and caused outdoor operations to be largely suspended. The snow drifted badly in parts of the northern Great Plains, and highway and rail traffic were impeded by snow in Montana and some higher northern Rocky Mountain districts, and many highways were impassible. The soil was generally in good condition when covered with snow and was unfrozen in many localities of the far Northwest, which will insure maximum benefit when the snow melts.

Moderate winter temperatures were the rule in the interior valley States, but a severe cold wave had set in at the close of the week with no snow cover, which was unfavorable. Copious rains fell in the Southeastern States, which were very beneficial for the germination and growth of winter crops, but it contiuued too dry in central Florida. There were frequent, but rather light, rains in the upper Ohio Valley, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, where a serious scarcity in the water supply has been experienced, but they were mostly insufficient and further rains were needed in that area. Much plowing was accomplished in the Southern States with the improved soil moisture, but the rather frequent rains interrupted farm work in some sections.

HEAVY RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

No precipitation fell during the week over the southwestern range area, but soil moisture was mostly sufficient there from earlier rains and temperature couditions were favorable for stock. Rather heavy rains in much of California delayed plowing and seeding, but were otherwise beneficial, especially for grasses. There was an excessive amount of cloudiness during the week in much of the South, particularly in Alabama and Mississippi, and sunshine was deficient throughout the Atlantic coast area. There was a moderate amount of sunshine in interior districts.

Small grains.—Substantial rains fell in most of the eastern half of the winter wheat belt and temperatures were moderate, but it was generally dry and cold in the western portion. The increased moisture in the Ohio Valley was beneficial for winter wheat which continued to grow slowly in most sections, but the crop was practically dormant in the more western wheat growing districts. There was practically no snow cover at the close of the week in many portions of the belt and a severe cold wave was overspreading the interior of the country which was unfavorable under these conditions.

Wheat continued in satisfactory condition in the Ohio Valley States, but some complaints were received of alternate freezing and thawing in parts of this area, particularly in Indiana. The crop has been stooling well, with ample moisture, in Missouri, where the progress and condition were satisfactory. The plants were practically dormant in Kansas at the close of the week, but were in good shape for winter in the eastern half; it continued too dry in the western half where the condition was much less favorable. The cold winds, with no snow cover, in that State were detrimental.

It was too cool for much growth in Oklahoma, but wheat was in generally good condition there, with the early planted seed well rooted. Severely cold weather prevailed the latter part of the week in the more northwestern States, but winter grains were generally well protected there by ample snow cover. Cereals were doing well in the Southern States, where copious rainfall was very beneficial in most sections.

Corn and cotton.—Much cloudy weather, with frequent showers, prevailed in most of the Cotton Belt, with rather heavy rainfall in the eastern portion. The rains retarded the opening of cotton bolls in California, but the picking of cotton was practically completed in New Mexico.

The weather was unfavorable for harvesting late corn in Tennessee. Harvest and husking were practically completed in most districts, although much corn remains in the fields in northern Ohio. Considerable husking is yet to be done in Minnesota, and this work was retarded in South Dakota by cold and snow, and in Iowa by heavy sleet.

COPIOUS RAINS IN SOUTH.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—The copious rains that fell in nearly all of the Southern States, together with the comparatively high temperatures, were very beneficial for winter truck in that section. The soil dried out rapidly in the Everglades of Florida where it has been too wet for some time past, but no general work was reported; small local shipments of tomatoes were being made from that State, and the preparation of land for melons was in progress.

Considerable work was done in the cane fields of Louisiana where both harvesting and planting made favorable progress, and some improvement in conditions was noted. The moist weather was favorable for handling and stripping tobacco in Tennessee and Kentucky, but it was too dry for this work in Wisconsin.

Shipments of lettuce from the Imperial Valley of California commenced, and other truck crops were doing well in the southern portion of that State.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—The severely cold and stormy weather in the Northwestern States was unfavorable for stock and the range was generally snow covered, necessitating much feeding. Feeding was general in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregou, but stock continued in mostly good condition in those States. There was some shrinkage of stock because of the cold in Wyoming, especially in the northwestern portion, but the lower ranges were open or partly open in that State and only light feeding was necessary.

A moderate snow cover was fairly general in Utah and the additional moisture was beneficial to the range, but heavy, wet snows and severe freezes in western and northern Nevada caused some suffering to cattle and sheep and heavy feeding was necessary. The desert range in Arizona was greening up, despite the dry weather. Little or no precipitation occurred in New Mexico, but the moisture of preceding weeks was sufficient to prevent deterioration in the range and stock.

The precipitation in western Colorado was beneficial and replenished stock water, but feeding was necessary in many places. The range continued mostly good in Texas, although reported poor in some localities, while early sown wheat in Oklahoma afforded considerable pasturage. Pastures were benefited by rains in Southeastern States, although it continued too dry in a few localities, particularly on the uplands of Florida, while grass remained mostly in an unsatisfactory condition in Alabama.

Fruit.—Warm weather was causing some dropping of citrus fruits in Florida, but they were maturing very well in that State, and berries also were making good progress. The weather was favorable for the citrus harvest in Arizona. Shipments of navel oranges from southern California commenced; this fruit was coloring and sizing well. Peach trees were being sprayed in Georgia for the San Jose scale.

Extremely Cold in Northwest During Week; Warm in South.

The week under review was characterized by rapid storm movement and a dominance of high pressure and unseasonably cold weather in the Northwestern States. At the beginning of the week a low pressure area was central over the north Pacific coast and moved thence southeastward to Kansas and then northeastward to the Lake region by the morning of the 8th. It was attended by precipitation almost generally over the United States, except in the Florida peninsula, the central and southern Rocky Mountain districts, and from Kansas southward. Following this storm a high pressure area moved from the far Northwest and had overspread all sections east of the Rocky Mountains by the 10th, accompanied by a sharp drop in temperature with low readings in the northwestern Great Plains.

A second storm moved eastward across the Northern States the latter part of the week, with cloudy, unsettled weather and light precipitation in most eastern districts. It was followed near the close of the week by an area of abnormally high pressure over the Northwest, attended by a severe cold wave in that region.

Chart 1, page 528, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged much below normal from Nebraska and Iowa westward and northwestward. The weekly means were below zero in North Dakota aud eastern and central Montana. At Havre, Mont., the average temperature was 10° below zero. On the other hand, warm weather was the rule throughout the Southern States, the weekly means ranging 10°–12° above normal in the east Gulf districts, while the week as a whole was comparatively warm in all sections south of the Lake region and in the southern Rocky Mountain States. It was cold in the extreme Northeast, with minus departures from the normal ranging 9°–12° in most of New England. Temperatures as low as or lower than zero occurred in the interior of New England and the zero line extended in the Central Western States southward to extreme southern Iowa and Nebraska, but most of the Gulf States did not experience freezing temperatures. The lowest temperature reported during the week was 34° below zero at Havre, Mont., ou the 12th, but it did not go below 50° above zero along the immediate Gulf coast.

Chart 2, page 528, shows that moderate to rather heavy rainfall occurred in the Ohio Valley, and in most of the Gulf and South Atlantic States except in the Florida peninsula. Falls were mostly light iu the Lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the Great Plains States, and no rain occurred from the southwestern Plains southward nor in the southern Rocky Mountain section. Heavy rainfall was reported from central

and northern California, and moderate amounts were received in the north Pacific coast sections.

The week was almost continuously cloudy in portions of the central Gulf States and sunshine was deficient in nearly all of the Atlantic coast area, as well as in the Lake region and the Pacific Coast States.

November Rainfall Was Deficient the in Eastern States.

The droughty conditions that had prevailed in Central-Western States were relieved by copious rainfall during the first week in November throughout the greater part of the region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, but it continued dry in the more eastern States. The second week was wet and warm in most of the Mississippi Valley, but was stormy and wintry in the Northwest. Considerable rain fell the latter half of the month in the central Gulf States and in the extreme southern Great Plains, but elsewhere rainfall was generally light during that period.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the total precipitation for November at various Weather Bureau stations throughout the country and also the departures from normal. They indicate that less than an inch of rain fell during the entire month in the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia southward, while southern Virginia, much of the Carolinas, and southeastern Georgia received less than half an inch, although the amounts were heavier in the Florida peninsula. Less than 2 ins. of rain fell in the Ohio Valley States, Kentucky, central and eastern Tennessee, and eastern Alabama.

The monthly totals were comparatively large for the season in nearly all sections from the Mississippi Valley westward over the Great Plains, except in portions of Texas. The falls were light for the season in the more northwestern States, but were heavy along the central coast of California, where some stations received from about 4 ins. to more than 5 ins.

Some snow occurred in the East as far south as the central portions of Georgia and Alabama, but none was reported in central districts south of Iowa. Snowfall was rather heavy in the central Rocky Mountain States and the Dakotas, nearly 14 ins. having fallen in central South Dakota, while Cheyenne, Wyo., reported more than 20 ins. The snowfall was comparatively light from the Lake region eastward, being less than 2 ins. in most districts.

The last column in the table shows that precipitation was less than normal generally east of the Mississippi River, the largest minus departures appearing along the north Atlantic coast and from Kentucky and Tennessee eastward, where the deficiencies exceeded 2 ins. It was much above normal in eastern Kansas, extreme northwestern Arkansas, the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, the north-central Great Plains, and in west-central California. Rainfall was markedly deficient in the north Pacific Coast States, especially in Washington.

There was much cloudy weather from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward over the Lake region and New England States, considerable sections of this area receiving less than 20% of the possible amount of sunshine. There was only a moderate amount of cloudy weather in the interior States and sunshine was generally ample in the Southeast, while 96% of the possible amount was recorded in the lower Colorado River Valley in Arizona.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—NOVEMBER PRECIPITATION.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Dec. 12. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Dec. 12. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Dec. 12. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Dec. 12. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Month of November. Total.	Precipitation. Month of November. Departure from normal.
GULF STATES.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Jacksonville	66	+9	0.1	−0.5	0.6	−1.6
Miami	76	+8	0	−0.6	5.4	+2.8
Key West	76	+5	T.	−0.5	3.4	+1.0
Tampa	70	+8	0.2	−0.3	1.0	−0.7
Pensacola	64	+9	1.1	+0.1	0.7	−3.0
Mobile	64	+10	1.6	+0.6	4.0	+0.3
Montgomery	60	+10	1.8	+0.8	1.3	−1.8
Anniston	54	+9	1.1	0	1.8	−1.6
Birmingham	56	+8	0.9	−0.2	2.6	−0.8
Meridian	60	+12	1.9	+0.8	2.5	−1.6
Vicksburg	60	+9	1.3	+0.3	3.6	−0.6
New Orleans	68	+12	0.8	−0.1	3.4	−0.4
Shreveport	56	+6	0.5	−0.4	2.0	−2.1
Little Rock	48	+3	0.3	−0.6	2.1	−2.5
Fort Smith	44	+1	1.1	+0.5	5.3	+2.0
Bentonville	40	+1	1.4	+0.8	6.8	+3.8
Oklahoma	40	0	0.4	0	2.4	+0.2
Abilene	48	+2	0	−0.3	2.0	+0.8
Fort Worth	52	+3	T.	−0.3	2.6	+1.0
Dallas	52	.....	T.	.....	2.9	.....
Palestine	56	+5	0.2	−0.6	4.4	+0.8
Taylor	58	+6	T.	−0.6	2.1	−0.5
Houston	64	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	66	+9	1.7	+0.9	2.5	−1.5
Corpus Christi	68	+10	T.	−0.3	3.5	+1.1
San Antonio	64	+10	T.	−0.5	1.0	−0.8
Del Rio	62	+9	0.1	−0.1	0.3	−0.9
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	48	+3	0.6	−0.2	3.5	−1.1
Nashville	50	+8	0.4	−0.4	1.8	−2.0
Chattanooga	52	+8	1.4	+0.4	1.2	+2.4
Knoxville	44	+8	0.8	0	1.8	−1.8
Lexington	40	+2	1.6	+0.9	0.9	−2.6
Louisville	42	+3	1.0	+0.2	1.8	−2.4
Evansville	42	+4	0.5	−0.4	1.6	−2.5
Indianapolis	38	+4	1.2	+0.6	2.3	−1.2
Cincinnati	38	+3	1.2	+0.5	1.9	−1.3
Dayton	38	+4	0.6	−0.1	1.8	−1.1
Columbus	36	+2	0.5	−0.2	1.6	−1.5
Parkersburg	40	+3	1.3	+0.7	1.0	−1.8
Elkins	38	+4	1.1	+0.3	1.6	−1.3
Pittsburgh	38	+2	0.2	−0.4	1.3	−1.3
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	18	−7	0.2	−0.7	1.7	−1.7
Syracuse	26	−4	0.3	−0.3	1.2	−1.5
Oswego	26	−5	0.1	−0.8	1.3	−2.1
Buffalo	30	−1	0.1	−0.7	1.1	−2.3
Erie	34	0	0.2	−0.6	3.0	−0.6
Cleveland	34	+1	0.4	−0.2	1.4	−1.4
Toledo	32	0	0.4	−0.2	1.0	−1.6
Detroit	30	−1	0.2	−0.4	0.8	−1.8
Saginaw	24	−4	0.2	−0.3	1.7	−0.6
Alpena	22	−4	0.1	−0.5	2.6	0
Grand Rapids	28	−3	0.3	−0.3	2.4	−0.1
Chicago	30	−2	0.5	0	2.7	+0.2
Fort Wayne	30	.....	0.3	.....	1.7	.....
Milwaukee	26	−2	0.2	−0.2	2.5	+0.5
Green Bay	20	−4	0.2	−0.2	2.2	+0.2
Escanaba	16	−8	0.3	−0.1	2.0	−0.3
Ludington	24	.....	0.2	.....	2.0	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	20	−3	0.5	−0.1	3.6	+0.7
Marquette	16	−9	0.6	0	2.8	0
Duluth	6	−13	0.4	+0.1	3.6	+2.0
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	12	−9	T.	−0.2	3.7	+2.4
La Crosse	16	−8	0.1	−0.2	3.5	+2.0
Madison	22	−3	0.3	−0.1	3.1	+1.3
Charles City	16	−6	0.1	−0.2	3.1	+1.7
Dubuque	22	−5	0.2	−0.2	4.4	+2.6
Davenport	22	−7	0.2	−0.2	3.1	+1.3
Des Moines	20	−8	0.1	−0.2	2.5	+1.0
Keokuk	26	−6	0.2	−0.2	3.4	+1.6
Peoria	30	0	0.3	−0.2	3.7	+1.1
Terre Haute	38	.....	1.7	.....	1 2	.....
Springfield, Ill	32	−1	0.2	0.4	2.5	−0.2
Hannibal	30	−3	0.1	−0.2	3.4	+1.4
St. Louis	36	−1	0.5	−0.1	2.4	−0.5
Cairo	44	+5	0.8	−0.4	2.0	−2.0
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	34	−10	0.8	−2.7	4.8	−7.3
Seattle	32	−10	1.0	−0.4	1.4	−4.5
North Head	38	−7	2.4	+0.7	3.5	−2.8
Portland, Oreg.	34	−8	3.0	+1.3	2.9	−3.6
Roseburg	40	−2	1.9	+0.7	2.6	−1.8
Eureka	46	−3	2.8	+1.2	3.3	−2.4
Red Bluff	40	−7	1.9	+1.0	3.5	+0.3
Sacramento	48	+1	2.9	+2.2	3.0	+0.8
San Francisco	52	0	3.4	+2.7	3.8	+1.3
Fresno	50	+2	1.0	+0.7	0.6	−0.4
San Luis Obispo	50	−4	2.0	+1.5	5.3	+3.6
Los Angeles	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4	−0.1
San Diego	56	−1	0.2	−0.1	0.8	0

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Dec. 12. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Dec. 12. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Dec. 12. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Dec. 12. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Month of November. Total.	Precipitation. Month of November. Departure from normal.
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Eastport	16	−12	0.4	−0.6	1.9	−2.2
Portland, Me.	20	−9	0.7	−0.1	1.3	+2.5
Burlington	20	−5	0.3	−0.1	2.1	−0.5
Northfield	14	−9	0.4	−0.2	0.8	−1.8
Concord	20	−9	0.4	−0.3	1.1	−2.3
Boston	28	−6	0.5	−0.2	0.8	−3.3
Nantucket	34	−4	0.5	−0.3	0.7	−2.6
New Haven	30	−4	0.4	−0.4	1.5	−2.1
Albany	26	−4	0.2	−0.4	0.9	−1.9
Ithaca	28	−2	0.4	−0.2	1.2	−1.4
Binghamton	30	0	0.4	−0.2	1.0	−1.2
New York	34	−2	0.5	−0.2	1.2	−2.2
Scranton	32	+1	0.6	+0.1	0.8	−1.5
Harrisburg	34	0	0.4	−0.1	0.6	−1.8
Philadelphia	36	−1	0.4	−0.2	0.4	−2.7
Trenton	34	−1	0.6	−0.1	0.6	−2.8
Atlantic City	38	0	0.3	−0.6	0.6	−2.6
Baltimore	36	−3	0.5	−0.1	0.4	−2.5
Washington	41	+3	0.6	0	0.6	−2.1
Norfolk	48	+4	0.5	−0.3	0.4	−2.3
Richmond	42	0	1.0	+0.4	0.9	−1.5
Lynchburg	44	+4	0.6	−0.1	0.2	−2.6
Wytheville	42	+6	0.5	−0.3	0.9	−2.1
Asheville	48	+9	0.6	−0.2	0.3	−3.0
Charlotte	48	+4	0.8	−0.1	0	−2.9
Raleigh	48	+4	0.7	−0.1	0.4	−2.0
Hatteras	54	+3	0.5	−0.7	0.8	−3.9
Wilmington	56	+8	0.7	0	0.5	−1.9
Charleston	60	+7	0.5	−0.1	0.1	−2.8
Greenville	48	.....	0.9	.....	0.5	.....
Columbia, S. C.	54	+6	0.6	0	0.4	−1.8
Augusta	56	+7	1.2	+0.6	0.5	−2.4
Atlanta	52	+6	1.2	+0.1	1.4	−2.0
Macon	58	+10	2.1	+1.1	0.5	−2.6
Savannah	60	+7	0.8	+0.1	T.	−2.4
Thomasville	64	+10	2.6	+1.8	1.1	−1.5
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	−4	−27	0.1	0	0.4	−0.2
Havre	−10	−32	0.3	+0.2	0.5	−0.3
Kalispell	8	−18	0.6	+0.2	1.1	−0.8
Helena	−2	−28	0.9	+0.8	1.0	+0.3
Yellowstone Park	12	−11	1.2	+0.8	1.0	−0.4
Sheridan	4	−21	0.2	.....	1.2	.....
Lander	0	−20	T.	−0.2	1.6	+1.0
Cheyenne	28	−2	T.	−0.1	2.4	+2.0
Grand Junction	34	+4	0.5	+0.4	0.4	−0.2
Denver	36	+3	T.	−0.1	2.0	+1.5
Pueblo	36	+3	0	−0.1	1.3	+0.9
Amarillo	42	+4	0	−0.2	1.4	+0.2
El Paso	52	+6	0	−0.1	0.3	−0.3
Roswell	48	+6	0	−0.1	0.5	−0.7
Santa Fe	34	+3	0	−0.1	1.1	+0.3
Flagstaff	36	+6	0.1	−0.3	.....	.....
Phoenix	54	+1	0	−0.2	1.0	0
Yuma	56	0	0	−0.1	0.7	+0.4
Independence	38	−4	0.2	+0.1	0.4	+0.1
Tonopah	28	−3	0.1	0	0.4	−0.5
Modena	34	0	T.	−0.1	1.0	+0.4
Salt Lake City	36	+3	0.5	+0.2	3.3	+1.9
Reno	32	−3	1.4	+1.0	1.0	−0.1
Winnemucca	26	−6	0.4	+0.2	0.5	−0.2
Pocatello	28	−2	0.8	+0.5	0.5	−0.1
Boise	34	0	0.5	+0.1	0.5	−0.4
Lewiston	28	−10	0.4	0	1.0	−0.3
Baker	24	−5	0.4	0	0.5	−0.7
Walla Walla	24	−13	0.9	+0.4	1.0	−1.1
Spokane	14	−18	0.7	+0.1	0.3	−2.0
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	36	−1	0.4	−0.2	4.1	+1.5
Columbia, Mo.	32	−3	1.0	+0.6	2.4	+0.1
Kansas City	28	−6	0.2	−0.1	3.2	+1.4
St. Joseph	22	.....	0.1	.....	5.0	.....
Topeka	28	−5	0.1	−0.1	4.8	+3.5
Iola	34	−1	0.1	−0.1	4.8	+3.4
Wichita	32	−4	0.1	−0.1	5.4	+4.2
Dodge City	30	−8	T.	−0.1	1.0	+0.4
Concordia	24	−8	T.	−0.1	2.0	+1.1
North Platte	18	−10	T.	−0.1	2.4	+2.0
Lincoln	20	−9	T.	−0.2	2.6	+1.8
Omaha	18	−12	T.	−0.2	2.6	+1.5
Sioux City	14	−11	T.	−0.2	4.4	+3.4
Valentine	12	−15	0.1	0	2.7	+2.0
Rapid City	10	−17	T.	−0.1	3.2	+2.7
Pierre	8	−16	0.1	0	3.2	+2.8
Huron	8	−13	0.1	0	2.7	+2.1
Moorhead	0	−14	0.2	0	2.8	+1.8
Devils Lake	−6	−17	0.3	+0.2	2.4	+1.7
Bismarck	−4	−21	0.1	0	1.5	+0.8
Williston	−8	−24	0.2	0	1.4	+0.8

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., DECEMBER 12, 1922.

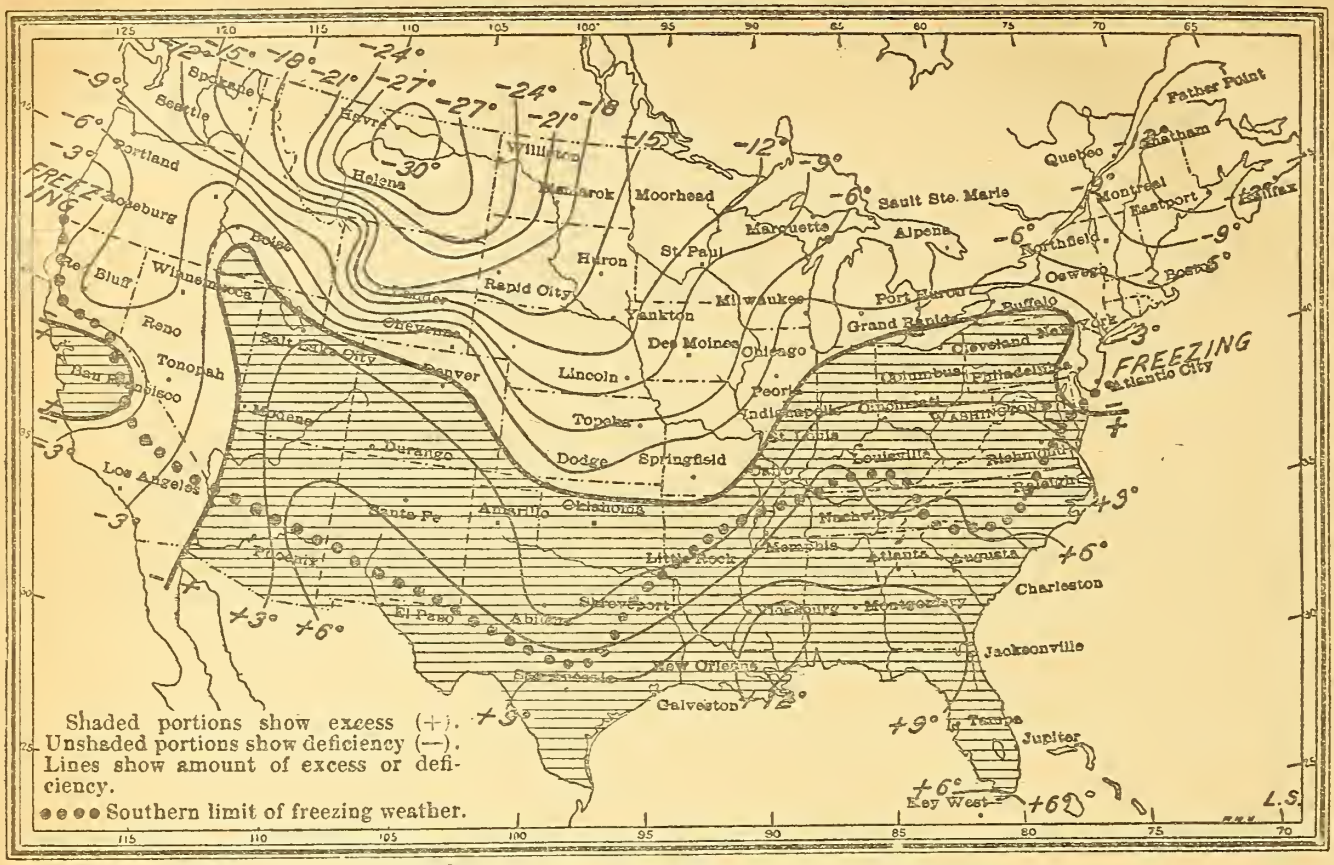

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., DECEMBER 12, 1922.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922